

Soviets Smash Ahead Against Main Nazi Defense Lines

Tune in On
Labor's Newsroom

Louis F. Budenz reports
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U-BOAT SHELLS WEST INDIES ISLE

THREE TANKERS SUNK IN FIRST RAID ON AMERICAS

'Singapore's Fall and Our Answer'—Turn to Page 6 for Editorial

Green, Murray Jointly Back FDR's Bill to Aid 'Priority Jobless'

Act As Reactionaries
Seek to Block Help
to Unemployed

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A. F. of L. President William Green and CIO President Philip Murray joined today in calling on organized labor to rally behind the administration bill for expanding unemployment compensation payments to workers displaced by priorities and conversion to war production.

Both Green and Murray notified affiliated unions to write or wire members of the House and Senate urging immediate approval of the measure in its original form as sponsored by President Roosevelt.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn revealed at the same time that President Roosevelt is "very anxious" to have the compensation measure passed without further delay.

Rayburn said that the President emphasized the importance of the bill at a conference with legislative leaders at the White House this morning.

TORY OPPOSITION

The President and the labor chiefs called for passage of the administration plan as the measure ran into stiff opposition from a coalition of reactionary lobbyists and politicians.

An array of Republican and Southern Democratic governors appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee today to urge defeat of the bill which is considered vital to the war program by the President and the heads of government labor and social security agencies. With Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York slated to appear as the last witness before the Ways and Means Committee tomorrow, a showdown fight on the measure is expected on the House floor some time next week.

One of the reasons for the strong lobby against the bill is that officials of state unemployment compensation agencies are afraid that the measure may lead to federalization of the Social Security system, and are apparently willing to sacrifice the welfare of upwards of 2,500,000 workers who will be hit by priorities unemployment in order to safeguard their own jobs.

Under reactionary pressure the House Ways and Means Committee has already seriously crippled the administration program which calls for federal grants which will bring maximum benefits to \$24 a week for 26 weeks.

REDUCE BENEFITS

The committee bill provides only for a 20 per cent supplement by the federal government to state unemployment compensation payments which vary from state to state and in some cases are extremely low.

Murray, Green and administration officials are supporting a movement to have the bill restored to its original form which will provide for a uniform plan of payments amounting to 60 per cent of the wages of unemployed workers up to the \$24 a week minimum.

Governor Harold Stassen, of Minnesota, Republican chairman of the National Conference of State Governors, led off the opposition before the House Ways and Means Committee with the statement that the nation "cannot afford to put a premium on idleness" and "cannot afford to use the candy-stick approach."

A similar attack on the compensation program was made by Governor J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina who called for an

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At Fair Employment Hearing: Photo shows part of the crowd which attended the hearings here yesterday of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee. Hearings held at the Bar Association, 42 W. 44th St., continue today.

Big Defense Firms Accused Of War Job Discrimination

Mayor Ousts Kern As Head Of Civil Service

By Harry Raymond

Paul J. Kern, President of the Civil Service Commission, and Wallace S. Sayre, commissioner, were dismissed from their posts yesterday by Mayor LaGuardia.

The Mayor named Harry March, director of personnel of the State of Connecticut, to succeed Kern. Mrs. Bruce Bromley, vice-chairman of the Board of Child Welfare, was named to take the place of Sayre.

Kern said he will appeal the dismissal to the high courts and promised to reveal "behind-the-scenes aspects which will shock the people of this city."

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By Eugene Gordon

A whole series of spokesmen for big New York industries engaged in war production appeared at a hearing conducted by the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee here yesterday to claim that the fact that they employ no Negroes or Jews is "purely accidental."

The hearing was conducted at the Bar Association headquarters at 42 W. 44th St.

No employer or his representative, despite seeming overwhelming evidence to the contrary, would admit that his practice of hiring only white Americans of "old stock" was dictated by prejudice against other Americans or was unfair. Every employer who admitted he hired no Negroes declared that his company did not discriminate against them but that it "just happened," for one reason or another.

PLANT CONTROLS SCHOOL

The most flagrant case of anti-Negro discrimination, complicated through being tied up with a vocational school which supplies trainees for work in the plant, was that of the Curtis-Wright Corporation and its New Jersey factory. Irving Abramson, President of the New Jersey CIO Council, testified to ques-

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Gov't Begins Trial of Viereck As Nazi Agent

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The trial of George Sylvester Viereck, ace Nazi propagandist, which started in Federal District Court today was highlighted by anti-Nazi feelings of prospective jurors who said they viewed "with prejudice" the activities of the German agent.

A late this afternoon selection of the foreign agents registration act because he "feloniously and knowingly omitted" vital information about his pro-Nazi activities was still not completed as one juror after another was challenged by the defense for acknowledging a conviction of the Nazi agent's guilt.

Meanwhile the House of Representatives today authorized Stephen A. Day, Republican Congressman from Illinois, whose book, "Save the Republic," was put out by Flanders Hall, publishing house controlled by Viereck, to accept the subpoena issued by Viereck's lawyers and appear as a witness for the defense.

SUBPOENA CONGRESSMAN

Day is the second Congressman to figure prominently in the investigation into Viereck's far-flung activities which reached into the halls of Congress. The Grand Jury last week heard testimony from Rep. Hamilton Fish, whose secretary, George Hill, is now serving a jail sentence for concealing his activities in behalf of Viereck.

A total of 13 jurors was challenged and excused today, by both the government and the defense, and in addition a number of other men and women called admitted strong feelings against Viereck for his Nazi activities and were relieved from jury duty.

Typical of the juror's response when asked by defense counsel, Emil Morosini, whether there was any reason for them not to serve on the panel, was the straightforward reply of Reuben R. Sacks: "Well, I'm prejudiced."

Viereck's lawyers, Morosini and Daniel Cohalen, Jr., removed all

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Red Army Pounding at Main Nazi Defenses

Liberate More Towns
At Kharkov, Enemy
Resists Strongly

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 16.—Soviet troops in many sectors have reached the main German defense positions, built and heavily fortified in the past few months, and a number of them have already been pierced. Red Star, organ of the Red Army, declared today in an editorial.

It is on this defense line that the Nazi High Command depended for its base for a spring offensive. Red Star wrote:

"The winter offensive of the Red Army, Red Star said, 'which knows no parallel in the history of wars, has entered its third month. The valiant Soviet troops are moving west, inch by inch liberating

VIOLENT BATTLES ON SOUTH, CENTRAL FRONTS

LONDON, Feb. 16 (UP).—Soviet troops closing in on Kharkov were reported today to have dislodged the Germans from several villages around the Ukrainian city, while on the Central Front a Soviet thrust southwest of Yel'ka-Lukie threatened Smolensk with encirclement.

The Red Army command reported violent battles on both the Southern and Central Fronts in which Adolf Hitler's invasion army suffered heavy casualties and lost many strongholds.

Soviet military dispatches said the Germans had brought up fresh tank forces in an attempt to check the Red Army drive, especially in the Smolensk area where the enemy position appeared to be less secure by the day.

At one point on the Central Front, where the Red Army was driving on Smolensk from two directions, a Soviet unit recaptured several populated places, killed 1,000 German officers and men, and seized much equipment and material, the High Command reported.

Additional villages fell to the Red Army on the Kharkov front, where 27 German fortifications were destroyed and repeated counter-attacks repulsed.

Draft board officials remarked on the distinct change of attitude on the part of most of the new registrants compared with the draft of Oct. 16, 1940. Whereas the first batch

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their native soil from the German invaders.

"The advancing Red Army units are encountering a solid chain of enemy centers of resistance, support points which maintain close firing communications with one another constitute the backbone of German defense. Several such points defending a definite sector form a center of resistance. The whole of this system is directly supported by

(Continued on Page 2)

Four More Die In Germany for Illegal Radios

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16.—Four persons were sentenced to death in Germany on Feb. 10, it was reported here today, for listening to foreign broadcasts and "attempts to undermine the nation's defense might."

One other was sentenced to death for using a piece of gossip "intended for the army" to repair shoes.

Two workers, it was also reported, were banished to the concentration camp at Harburg for "contact with Polish women."

Indians Vote Stalin Leading Warrior of '41

Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin has been chosen the outstanding warrior of 1941 by the chiefs of the American Indian tribes who also named him an honorary chief.

Chief Paul Horn, member of the executive council of the Indian Confederation of America, announced that chiefs of the tribes of the United States, Mexico, Canada and Central America had voted to honor Stalin.

Stalin will be welcomed as a brother chieftain Friday in ancient Indian ceremonies by tribal chiefs at the Riverside Plaza Hotel. The Soviet Embassy, Chief Horn said, had declared that Stalin would be represented by Major General Alexander Repin, chief of the Soviet military mission here. A war bonnet is being prepared for Stalin and will be sent to Moscow.

600,000 Here Register for War Service

New York City sent the greatest number of men of any city to the third selective service registration which ended last night with more than 600,000 men between the ages of 20 to 44 signing questionnaires at 280 registration places in the five boroughs.

The two-day stream of manpower ended its flow at 9 P. M. last night, received registration cards and then awaited the outcome of a lottery sometime next month which will determine the order in which the class 1A men among the new registrants will be called to the colors.

More than 400,000 New Yorkers signed up Sunday, while the balance of approximately 200,000 signed yesterday, the final day. Many fathers and sons filled out questionnaires at the same time. There were several minor rushes during the early morning hours yesterday, between 7 and 8 A. M. as thousands carried out their duty before going to work. Jams were taken care of by mobile units who were quickly sent to places where it became too much for the clerks on duty to handle.

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Fear British Left 60,000 Troops at Singapore

Enemy Hammers Away
at Bataan; Sumatra
in Grim Defense

LONDON, Feb. 16 (UP).—Military sources said today that the entire Singapore garrison of about 80,000 Empire troops might have fallen into Japanese hands, raising the possibility that Britain had suffered her biggest single loss in manpower of the whole war.

"Stories that large numbers of troops were evacuated from Singapore have no official confirmation whatever," a commentator said. "We know nothing about it. It is not known how many surrendered."

The loss of British material and equipment was admitted to have been "very heavy" when Lieut. Gen. A. F. Percival gave up the hopeless and uneven fight Sunday.

Japanese reports presented conflicting versions of the situation. Some said that "most" of the British and Australian troops were evacuated "in another blazing Dunkerque" and that 30 ships, including a 10,000-ton cruiser, were seen at anchor in Singapore waters late Friday and all were gone Saturday morning.

The military commentator revealed that sometime Sunday afternoon Percival sent a last message to Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, Allied Supreme Commander in the Far East, saying briefly that because of heavy losses, lack of water, fuel, food and ammunition, the British position was hopeless, further defense impossible, and he intended to surrender.

"There was no policy of evacuation from Singapore," the spokesman pointed out. "The intention

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British Bomb Dock, Ships on French Coast

LONDON, Feb. 16 (UP).—British bombers attacked the docks of St. Nazaire on the French Atlantic coast and bombed Axis supply ships off Norway last night. The Air Ministry said no planes are missing.

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Attack Oil Plants Now Guarded by U.S. Troops

PERIL CANAL ZONE

Allied Fronts

DUTCH WEST INDIES: German submarines sink three tankers and shells Dutch town—Willemstad, in Curacao, 25 miles off Venezuela coast—where American soldiers are stationed.

SINGAPORE: Sixty thousand British troops and 1,000,000 Malay and Asiatic civilians become prisoners of Japanese as Singapore fortress falls.

PHILIPPINES: Reinforced and regrouped Japanese invaders make new all-out assault on Manila—Arthur's American Army.

BURMA: British forces retire before new Japanese attack across Salween River in direction of Burma Road.

DUTCH EAST INDIES: Out-numbered Dutch forces withdraw as advancing Japanese troops overrun Sumatra, capturing Palembang oil center.

LIBYA: British aviation bombs Axis bases and supply lines.

USSR: Red Army closes in on Kharkov and threatens full encirclement of Smolensk as Nazi "winter defense line" continues to crumble.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, Feb. 16 (UP).—An enemy submarine, striking deep within the defenses protecting the vital Panama Canal, today sank three tankers with torpedoes and shelled a Standard Oil Company refinery at the Dutch island of Aruba where American soldiers are stationed.

The enemy shells were the first of the war to land on soil inside the United States eastern defense system.

A fourth tanker was torpedoed off Willemstad, on Curacao Island, but it did not sink.

Aruba and Curacao, lying in the heart of America's inner defense system, recently were garrisoned with United States troops by agreement with the Netherlands Government.

The islands, 40 miles apart, are 600 miles east of Panama and are ringed to the east by the Lesser Antilles, including the British islands of St. Lucia and Antigua, where the U. S. has bases—and the Vichy French islands of Martinique and Guadalupe.

BOLDEST FORAY

The Netherlands News Agency Aneta said that the refinery on Aruba owned by Standard Oil of New Jersey and one of the largest in the Western Hemisphere was only slightly damaged and that there were no casualties on land. Extent of casualties among the crews of the three tankers sunk off Aruba was not determined immediately. One man was slightly injured aboard the tanker attacked near here.

The attack on Aruba appeared a far bolder foray than the raids on unsecured shipping off the U. S. and Canadian coasts.

To reach the Dutch island only 15 miles off the rich Venezuela oil coast, the submarine had to run the gauntlet of the Windward and Leeward Islands of the Antilles chain or pass close to Cuba and Haiti. Nearly all these islands except the French possessions are strongly fortified by the U. S. and Britain. The U. S. Atlantic patrol piles constantly among the islands.

Aruba and Curacao are the most important islands of the six in the Netherlands West Indies. Both are major refining centers for crude oil which is piped or carried in shallow-draft boats from the Maracaibo oil fields of Venezuela. Venezuela itself has no harbors to accommodate ocean-going tankers. Ports of Willemstad, Dutch West Indies capital, and Aruba are among the busiest in the Americas.

U. S. TROOPS THERE

The American garrisons sent to Aruba and Curacao to guard the refineries supplemented British

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Prize-Winning Cartoon: William Gropper, Daily Worker cartoonist, stands beside his cartoon which won second prize—a \$75 defense bond—in a Cartoons Against the Axis contest sponsored by the American Society of Magazine Cartoonists in cooperation with the N. Y. Defense Savings Staff of the U. S. Treasury Department. The cartoon, entitled "Bombs Become Bombs," appeared in the Daily Worker of Jan. 12, 1942. First prize winner was Garrett Price. (The prize-winning cartoon is reprinted on page six.)



Mexico Marks Anniversary of Republic: Workers carrying the banners of their unions are shown above at the ceremonies marking the adoption of the constitution in 1917. The ceremonies were held in Mexico City on Feb. 5. At right, the urn containing the remains of President Venustiano Carranza, under whose regime the constitution was adopted, is escorted with full military honors from the House of the Senate to the Monument of the Revolution, where it was placed in a crypt by President Camacho.

Captured Rumanian Major Tells of Large Desertions

Nazis Kill Own Soldiers Badly Maimed

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
GENEVA, Feb. 16. — Discussion is sweeping Berlin over the killing off of seriously wounded soldiers by the Nazis and a Swedish traveler from the German capital declared that he saw abundant proof that the Nazis were using poison gas on these unfortunate soldiers.

He revealed that practically every German hospital has a poison gas chamber for this purpose. The rules governing exactly which class of wounded are to be so put to death has not yet been established. Men who have lost their right arms, eyes or legs are killed in this manner.

This does not apply to officers, for it is considered that even invalid officers can be used for organizational work behind the lines.

Ski Guerrillas Swoop Down On Finns

Kill 108, Capture 15 in Daring Raids in Karelian Areas

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, Feb. 16. — Swooping down silently in the night, a united group of partisan ski detachments recently raided four localities in the Karelo-Finnish Republic and wiped out the fascist garrisons, it was reported here today.

The detachment, armed with machine guns and automatics, killed 108 enemy soldiers and officers and took 15 prisoners. Numerous trophies were captured in the raid, which took place in district "N."

In the villages the partisans held meetings with the collective farmers at which they told them of the most recent victories of the Red Army.

In another district a guerrilla detachment captured the village of "O" and wiped out the enemy garrison.

The partisan band under the command of S. is now engaged in a long raid on the enemy's communications, planting mines on roads running through the war zone. The enemy dispatched planes against the partisans, but the latter kept moving always appearing where they were least expected and continued their operations.

Finns Listen to Soviet Front-Line Plea; Albanian Guerrillas Wipe Out Italians

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, Feb. 16. — Rumanian soldiers are deserting in large numbers as war-weariness has taken hold of the major portion of Rumanian troops, a battalion commander captured by the Red Army declared today.

This revelation was carried in the communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau here. The battalion commander, Major Bonkash Marku, chief of the First Battalion, 55th Infantry Regiment, First Rumanian Division, was captured on the Southern Front.

"In the last battles the Rumanian troops sustained enormous losses," he declared, "and many units are utterly unfit for action. The Rumanian soldiers don't want to fight. Seventy-five soldiers deserted from my battalion (a battalion numbers from 500-600 men).

"The partisans are incessantly inflicting well-aimed and telling blows. In Odessa the partisans blew up a building in which a meeting of German and Rumanian officers was being held. More than 100 officers, including the commander of the Tenth Rumanian Infantry Division of the General Staff, perished in the ruins of the building."

FRANCE'S COAL OUTPUT DROPS MORE THAN 50 PER CENT

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
ISTANBUL, Feb. 16. — France's coal output, the Volkischer Beobachter wrote in a recent issue, does not amount to even 50 per cent of the pre-war total. This is due, it added, to the lack of desire of the French miners to increase their output.

Although working hours are almost double what they were before the war, the workers produce no more than 40 per cent of their previous quotas.

Sabotage in coal mining has compelled the Vichy regime to close down for two weeks all industries requiring coal. The iron ore mines yield no more than 25-30 per cent of their pre-war output. All ore is used exclusively for German war orders. The Volkischer Beobachter reported that Vichy was not allowed to use a single ton of metal for the construction of the first section of the Trans-Sahara Railway.

FINNS STOP FIRING TO LISTEN TO SOVIET APPEAL

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, Feb. 16. — Finnish soldiers responded with shouts of approval from their trenches to a broadcast front line appeal made recently by Finnish prisoner Mollanen on the Karelo-Finnish Front.

On one of the sectors the broadcast lasted for nearly two hours, during which was broadcast the communique of the Soviet Information Bureau, a letter of Finnish

Report 10,000 Greeks Starve Every Month

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
ANKARA, Feb. 16 (UP). — Direct information from sources regarded authoritatively as "unquestionably" accurate, said today that Greeks, principally in the Athenian area, were dying at the rate of 10,000 a month from starvation.

Forty thousand have died in the last four months, the sources said. Bodies often were seen crumpled in the streets and in gutters.



Fear British Left 60,000 at Singapore

(Continued from Page 1)

always was to fight it out to the last.

"There was some evacuation of women, children and wounded, and there may have been some evacuation in the case of technical troops. But we do not know yet what happened. It is possible that small parties were taken away."

JAPANESE UNLEASH DRIVE ON BATAAN LINES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UP). — A surging Japanese offensive by dive bombers, artillery and ground forces today heralded quick resumption of a Japanese attempt to knock out American defenses in the Philippines, irritating them in the side of any all-out Japanese thrust against the Indies.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commanding battle-grimed American and Filipino troops, reported that Japanese artillery blasted heavily at his Bataan Peninsula positions during the last 24 hours and that enemy aviation was "active."

Japanese ground forces, meanwhile, sought weak spots in hit-run snatches which resulted in "intermittent" infantry fighting on "several sections of the front."

Resumption of shelling of the defense lines by the Japanese suggested that they had completed the regrouping of their forces which MacArthur previously reported was underway, and were attempting to soften up the American positions in preparation for an all-out infantry assault.

MacArthur reported yesterday that fresh troops were moving into the Japanese lines, relieving units which had suffered heavy casualties in six weeks of fruitless battering at the American-Filipino defenses.

The next 24 hours probably will tell whether today's artillery barrage was the beginning of the attempted knockout blow.

MacArthur, with an intimate knowledge of terrain and with all ranges accurately marked, has had all the best of it so far in artillery duels with the Japanese.

DUTCH BATTLE GRIMLY TO STEM SUMATRA INVASION

BATAVIA, Feb. 16 (UP). — Heavily outnumbered Dutch soldiers battled stubbornly in tall jungle grass around Sumatra's fallen oil

center of Palembang today to delay the Java-bound drive of thousands of Japanese troops.

The invaders seized the city, biggest in Sumatra, after ascending 50 miles of the Moesi River from the sea in barges.

United States, Dutch and British bomber and fighter planes ceaselessly pounded the Japanese all the way along the river from its estuary, near where their bombs yesterday hit five enemy transports and two cruisers, one of which was left in flames.

The Allied airmen gave special attention to Japanese speeding restoration of the airfield near Palembang for use as their closest base to Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies, 270 miles, or an hour's flight—to the southeast.

AUSTRALIA GIRDERS FOR LIFE AND DEATH FIGHT

SYDNEY, Feb. 16 (UP). — The "down under" continent girded to fight for its life today following the fall of Singapore, which Premier John Curtin said opened the battle for Australia just as Dunkerque initiated the Battle of Britain.

Already the Japanese tentacles were stretching menacingly toward the Commonwealth.

An Air Ministry communique said Japanese aircraft had attacked Allied shipping unsuccessfully in the Timor Sea off the Australian northern coast. Other Japanese planes conducted small-scale reconnaissance in the Port Moresby area of New Guinea, which had been bombed several times previously.

The Royal Australian Air Force reconnoitered over Japanese bases in the Bismarck Archipelago east of New Guinea.

BRITISH MOVE BACK TO STRONGER LINES AT BURMA

RANGOON, Burma, Feb. 16 (UP). — British forces defending Burma were reported today to have withdrawn to stronger lines close to the town of Thon, following a heavy Japanese attack.

Unofficial reports said the British yesterday bombed Thon, indicating the Japanese may have occupied the town. Thon is only 75 miles from the lifeline Burma Road to China.

The exact positions of the defense forces were uncertain.

Canadian Labor Meets Premier to Up Output

Plan Embraces Nine Points to Speed Production

OTTAWA, Can., Feb. 16. — Officials of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, who held their annual conference with Premier Mackenzie King and members of the Federal cabinet here last week, offered their government a 14-point program for an all-out war effort.

Labor's program included the conscription of wealth as well as manpower and stressed the necessity for labor's taking its place on all administrative bodies as well as at the peace conference table, when the war is done.

The protection of workers' rights during wartime, particularly in the war industries, was emphasized as a major point in the program which also called for a maximum effort on the part of Canadian labor to win the war.

9-POINT PLAN

Suggestions in the program included:

1. Representation for labor on all directorates administering wartime industries controlled by government.

2. Recognition of labor as an equal partner of industry in all matters affecting economic or social conditions of workers.

3. A committee of labor representatives and, possibly, employers to substitute for the present National Labor Supply Council.

4. An end to war profiteering and to those policies which prevent recognition of the proper functioning of trade unions.

5. Control of prices and steps to prevent "freezing" of wages at unfair levels. Guarantees of the use of machinery for collective bargaining and the arbitration of disputes.

6. Protection of the rights of low-paid workers to increase their wages and a special effort to raise the wage level of women workers to match the wages of men doing similar work.

7. A national "floor" for wages, including a minimum rate of 35 cents an hour for adult male workers.

8. Establishment of national health insurance. The labor delegation to government stressed that "it is unsound policy to work more than six days a week or unduly long hours per day."

9. Broadening of old age pensions and unemployment insurance to make more persons eligible and to increase the benefits.

Gen. Chiang to Give FDR Report On Use of Loan

CHUNGKING, Feb. 16 (UP). — Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has promised President Roosevelt a "detailed report" on the use planned for the \$500,000,000 America is lending China, it was made known today.

"Apart from military needs, the money will be used principally for strengthening the economic structure, redemption of legal tender notes, control and issue of currency notes, stabilization of prices and wartime standard of living and to increase production," Chiang messaged Mr. Roosevelt.

He expressed gratification to the President for "having accepted my suggestion in toto with no conditions attached to the loan."

"On behalf of the Chinese Army and people I wish to convey to you and through you to the Senate and House as well as the American people our deep gratitude for this timely assistance. Your far-sightedness is the envy of all real statesmen."

On the War Fronts

(AS OF FEBRUARY 15TH)

By A VETERAN COMMANDER

Great as the Singapore disaster is, it did not come as a surprise to this department and had been discounted when the Japanese broke through the Kuala Lumpur-Pekan position. It was clear then that General Wavell could not fulfill his promise of reinforcements.

Unfortunately, there is not a scrap of comfort to offer in the disastrous situation in the Far East.

The Japanese have captured the Palembang airdrome with parachutists and are now pouring in troops from transports into southern Sumatra. In a few days their shore batteries from Sumatra will command the Zondet between that island and Java. After that a three-pronged attack will be launched against Java from Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes. The outcome might as well be discounted right now in order to avoid new and painful disappointments.

Up in Burma things do not look any too rosy, either. The Japanese are thrusting in force across the Salween River and the American fliers there can not be expected to stem the tide alone, brilliant as their work has been so far. It is quite clear that the Japanese will give all they have to cut the Burma Road which now is no less important than the sea lane past Singapore. As a matter of fact, it is much more important.

The comparative lull on the Bataan Peninsula has not been broken yet. Its very duration seems to preface an extremely violent enemy assault on General MacArthur's lines.

The Soviet counter-offensive has been definitely stepped up in the last 48 hours. A tremendous wedge—the continuation of the now famous Valdivia breakthrough—has now reached the area between Polotsk and Gorodok. This means that the great north-east trunk line from Leningrad to Kiev and Odessa has been cut between Nevel and Vitebsk. This is where the Red Army Cavalry spearhead is some 70 miles from the confines of the Latvian Socialist Soviet Republic and the former border of Western Byelorussia. The second trunk line from Leningrad to Pskov and Polotsk is thus menaced.

If there is (or was) such a thing as a "Hitler winter line" it has been cracked wide open, because there can be no doubt that such a line must have been at least 20 or 30 miles EAST of the trunk line Leningrad-Vitebsk.

At the base of this immense Soviet salient, surrounded Rasev seems to be in its last throes. We learn in a casual dispatch from the front that Soviet troops are bombarding this German stronghold from the village of Kuzmolevo. This means that the line running south from Rasev to Sychevka and Cyzama is in Soviet hands.

The spearhead of General Panfilov's Guards Division is now a little over 300 miles west of Moscow and 275 miles from the border of East Prussia. It is 200 miles in advance of the German lines between Ostshak and Vyasma.

The offensive around Leningrad is developing both from the inside of the ring around the city and from the outside.

In the south Marshal Timoshenko is holding his hand, contenting himself with battering down the powerful reinforcements which the Germans are throwing in to hold their lines.

It may be truly said that the Soviet High Command is forcing Hitler to start his May offensive in February.

Red Army Pounding Main Nazi Defenses

(Continued from Page 1)

aircraft and artillery from the depth of the defense.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE

"In the beginning the network of enemy support points was not so dense and the support points themselves were not particularly fortified. Red Army units flanked these support points, leaving them behind in their forward movement. The enemy support points thus left in the Red Army rear inevitably held out for some time although cut off from their sources of food, supplies and the support of their troops."

"The destruction of enemy centers of resistance is one of the most important prerequisites for successfully advancing into the entire depth of the enemy defense."

"The German fascist troops are exhausted by the incessant blows of the Red Army and are desperately resisting. The Hitlerite generals sense that the place for them is a spring offensive on which they have placed such high hopes is slipping from their hands. By destroying and overthrowing the enemy support points," Red Star concluded, "the Red Army units are highlighting the hopes of the Germans of remaining entrenched behind a fortified line in order to escape afterwards from the crushing blows of the advancing Red Army."

30-MILE SOUTH ADVANCE

In a review of front line actions, Red Star today reported that the Eighth Guard Division, named in honor of General Ivan Panfilov, who died in action, had advanced more than 30 miles during the past few days freeing several dozen localities from the Germans.

The guardsmen encircled German support points and are continuing their advance into the German rear. One guard unit under the command of Shetman captured 43 enemy motor vehicles loaded with supplies.

On one sector counter-attacking Germans are using tanks to support infantry, Red Star reported. But despite the counter-attacks the Soviet troops captured the village which the Germans had transformed into a center of resistance. The importance the Germans attached to this point may be seen from the fact that it was defended by one regiment reinforced by artillery and sappers.

SLUDGE-MOUNTED GUNS

Further reports from the front reveal how Soviet artillery is being adapted to winter conditions and proving successful in operations. Lieutenant Peregrin, Red Star revealed, commanding a battery of short-range guns mounted on sledges supported by 12 automatic riflesmen on skis advanced 14 kilometers (about eight miles) into the enemy rear.

They set up their battery in ambush near a highway. When a column of German trucks came along the battery opened fire and within 20 minutes destroyed 23 trucks and killed 30 Germans in the convoy.

This method of using artillery is being applied particularly during days when heavy snowstorms makes visibility poor. The Red Star report cited 46 similar cases of artillery groups penetrating the German rear. These groups, lying in ambush near highways and villages, destroyed 180 motor vehicles, seven tanks and numerous other war materials.

Eyewitness Account of the Fall of Singapore

Singapore, the Gibraltar of the Far East, has fallen.

Singapore fortress and Singapore City, for 123 years a cornerstone of the British Empire, was surrendered unconditionally to the Japanese after a five-day struggle lasting from Tuesday to Sunday.

Sixty thousand British Imperial troops and more than one million Malay and Asiatic civilians are now prisoners of the Japanese occupation forces.

It was in the Ford motor plant of Singapore, "at the foot of Tinian Hill," as James MacDonald cabled to the New York Times yesterday, that Lieut. Gen. Arthur Ernest Percival, Rugby school graduate and friend of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, negotiating Singapore's surrender to Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japanese military trained in Germany and an outspoken admirer of Adolf Hitler.

Radio broadcasts and eye-witness accounts have already described the violence of the Japanese attack, the courage and handicaps of the defense, the desperate efforts to

evacuate women and children, the destruction and confusion and peculiarities of the awful scene.

The relentless assault that left Singapore "a blazing hell of shell and bomb and burning oil tanks" is described in yesterday's dispatch of Harold Guard, United Press correspondent: who escaped from Singapore last Wednesday night while the attack was going on. The Japanese, he said, "kept up an incessant attack by artillery and dive-bombing planes, not only on the fighting lines but on Singapore City."

The shells and bombs made "a pyrotechnic display of unbelievable grandeur and terror," he added, saying that it kept on for 24 hours on end, night and day, "without a pause." "The thunder of the bursting bombs made one deaf. You could not hear people talking at your side."

Over the city and indeed over the whole island, said a special cable to yesterday's New York Times, "Smoke . . . lay like a black pall." "Singapore was dying. It was a funeral pyre. . . ." As Guard's dispatch above quoted said, "The smell

of burning oil stung one's nostrils and brought tears to one's eyes."

Advancing from these sides—columns driving west and east of the city, and a third column between driving directly toward the town—the Japanese encircled Singapore completely on land, while their bombers rained death on the sampans and other merchant and freight boats dodging in or out of the harbor.

The Japanese attack used all weapons and forms of attack, and kept on relentlessly without pause or let-up, until Percival surrendered.

THE DEFENSE

The praise given by the battle reports to the British soldiers is joined with observations on the lack of planes and warships to back up their resistance.

"When I left," said Harold Guard, "under a blast of Japanese bomb and shell fire, there was not a single naval unit around Singapore." Later, he added, in describing the incessant dive-bombing of the British soldiers, who lay in the mud as the Japanese fliers came over, "There were no British planes."

There was no confidence in victory, only a certainty of defeat. "Officers and men, infantrymen and artillerymen, all said then that it was all over, that they had no hope of stopping the Japanese."

The hectic and confused character of the defense—aside from the undoubted bravery of the rank and file soldiers, who fought like tigers at every stage, until orders came to fall back—is indicated by the Times story: "No reports were coming in from the field because the officers directing operations had no time to send them."

Guard's account of the fighting at the front—"if it could be called a front," he remarked, parenthetically—hinted at an uneven kind of defense. Destruction of supplies was left to the last minute, and not always carried out. When the British troops on the northwest island sector withdrew, "They had to leave all their own artillery."

A pathetic and heroic note is found in one paragraph of Guard's story, referring to the Chinese volunteer defenders who, it will be remembered, were armed only a short time before the city fell. "The hundreds of Chinese volunteer troops,

who had gone singing to the front to meet the hated Japanese, were in this sector [that is, where the British were obliged to leave their artillery.—O.J.] Nothing has been heard of them."

EVACUATION

"Down at Clifford's Pier there was great confusion" said the special cable in yesterday's Times, in describing the attempts to evacuate civilians and army airplane pilots. "The authorities were trying to evacuate the few remaining women and children [that is, European women and children.—O. J.] The latter were being told to be on the pier at 3 P. M., but there appeared to be nobody in charge of the evacuation. . . . Then an order came through that the passengers were not to embark there at all but from another wharf."

In Guard's account, it is stated that when the captain looked over the 675 persons aboard the boat on which he himself was evacuated, it was discovered that "only 20 women [were] aboard, most of whom came on at the last minute." "I have no idea," Guard added, "how many were left on the island."

When the ship pulled out, he said,

"It was unescorted, because there were no navy ships to escort it." Fortunately, the ship reached Batavia, in the Dutch East Indies, with all on board.

Guard's story describing the last days in Singapore contained a revealing statement. Malaysians in the navy showed no enthusiasm to join the British in battle. An officer told Guard "that remnants of the Malay seamen decided that it was more important to stay home and defend their wives and families under dive bombing than to evacuate another theater of the war." Hence, "Because of a shortage of seamen at Singapore the authorities there had to recruit Europeans to man small craft for evacuation."

Another remark of Guard's, in which by implication he compared British-ruled Singapore's morale of the population of Dutch-ruled Batavia, is as follows: "It was refreshing to come here, where the people appear confident, much more than those of Singapore ever were. I have the impression that there is much more of a concerted war effort in the Netherlands East Indies than there was in Malaya."

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Mayor Kelly Issues Call For Russian Relief Rally

Davies, Mme. Litvinoff to Speak at Chicago Meeting on Feb. 22

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A proclamation urging all Chicagoans to demonstrate allied unity by attending the Russian War Relief rally at the Chicago Stadium on Washington's birthday, Sunday evening, Feb. 22, was issued here by Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

Expected to be the largest mass meeting in the Middle West since America entered the war, the rally will feature many brilliant speakers and stars of stage and screen.

Joseph E. Davies, former U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and author of the best-seller "Mission to Moscow," will be one of the speakers.

Madame Ivy Litvinoff, wife of the Soviet Ambassador, will also be on the program. More than 15,000 Chicagoans have sent a petition to Ambassador Litvinoff requesting his presence at the Chicago rally, and the Russian Relief Committee is hopeful he will attend unless war developments require his presence in Washington.

The flags of all the nations fighting fascist aggression will be displayed and a special section of the Stadium will be reserved for Chicago representatives of the 26 United Nations.

The Soviet forces are in desperate need of medical supplies and the purpose of the rally is to supply these essential supplies. "Every allied soldier, worker or civilian who must die because of lack of essential medicine and surgical equipment which we can buy for him is a soldier, worker, or civilian lost to our front line," stated Mrs. Philip Wyatt Moore, co-chairman of the Chicago committee.

MENUHIN TO PLAY FOR MIAMI AID RALLY
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MIAMI, Feb. 16.—Yehudi Menuhin, gifted violinist, will appear on a program here for Russian War Relief on Feb. 24, at the Miami High School Auditorium.

The concert climaxes a series of musicals, luncheons and tea parties which have been sponsored here by the Miami Russian War Relief Committee.

PELHAM DANCE FOR RUSSIAN AID SATURDAY

The Pelham Committee for Russian War Relief is sponsoring a dance this Saturday night at Pel Park Palace, Lydig and White Plains Aves.

Benjamin Zephach and his group will present a series of dances and Prince Nazarov will entertain.

Proceeds of the ball will go for medical supplies for the Soviet Union.

YAKHONTOFF, MISS STRONG TO APPEAR AT FORUM

The Saturday Forum Luncheon Group will hear Gen. Victor A. Yakhontoff military authority, on "How Far is the War East?" this Saturday at a luncheon-lecture at Rogers Corners, 50th St. and 8th Ave.

George Granich, editor of China Today, will preside.

Anna Louise Strong, author and lecturer, will be the guest of honor. The luncheon is 65 cents.

V. J. Jerome to Begin Lectures Here Thursday

V. J. Jerome, Marxist scholar, will begin his course of lectures on "Marxism and War" next Thursday evening, at the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St.

William Weinstein, director of the Workers School, announced yesterday that increased seating facilities had been arranged to provide for the enrollment of additional students. More than 150 have already enrolled for the class, whose attendance will be limited to 200.

The Jerome lectures are part of a new series, "The World at War" introduced at the Workers School during the current term. Jerome's lectures will discuss in terms of fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles the characters and aims of the present world struggle for the annihilation of fascism. The course will consist of six sessions. Classes will be held on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock.

18th St. Victory Club to Open Aid Drive With Party

The 18th Street Victory Club, newest of the "Victory Clubs" in New York City, will initiate its activities with a party for Allied War Relief next Saturday, Feb. 21, at the club's headquarters 40 West 18th St., it was announced yesterday.

Among the noted musicians who will take part in the entertainment of the club's opening party will be Faye Johnson, Albert Ammons, Connie Berry, Frances Smith and many others.



Launch Farm Drive: Part of the 150 National Farmers Union leaders attending a national organizing conference in Arkansas are shown here before the Administrative Building of the Farm Bureau Homestead Association, an FSA project near Little Rock. The former tenant farmers and share croppers who make up this project are becoming farm owners, with all rentals going into the purchase price of their farms and farm homes. They own their own co-operative cotton gin, store and schools. There are 200 families in the project.

Farm Union to Open Big Drive in South

(Special to the Daily Worker)
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 16.—The Farmers Union is preparing for a drive to organize hundreds of thousands of small farmers in the South and the organization will "represent the millions in the South without a voice," National President James G. Patton told a national conference of Farmers Union leaders at Mather Lodge, Ark., last week.

Almost 150 Farmers Union leaders from all parts of the country attended the week-long conference. The conference was an organizing conference, to carry into life policies already enunciated at the national convention last autumn. However, the leaders sharpened their declaration of support of all efforts to smash the Axis. A closer relationship was established with the Farm Security Administration, now under fire from conservative farm leaders such as Ed O'Neal of the Farm Bureau.

The conference supported the position taken by their dynamic young president in giving full support to the price fixing program of the Roosevelt administration to prevent inflation.

"We speak with the voice of the lower two-thirds," Patton said, and declared that this group of farmers, constituting the overwhelming

majority of the farm population, believed in full production for a program of abundance now and later. The organizations legislative activities will be geared for the protection of the family-type farm, he said.

He urged a broad policy of cooperation with all groups willing to support a similar program, including labor, church groups, educators, certain business elements, especially the small business man, and other farm organizations.

The Southern drive had already opened in Arkansas when the conference convened. It was reported that three organizers were already at work and were meeting with excellent response from the farmers. The drive will be extended to other Southern states as rapidly as possible, it was declared.

The delegates made a visit to the Plum Bayou Homestead Association, an FSA project just below Little Rock.

Union Rally for Browder Set for Tomorrow Night
(Continued from Page 1)

his freedom." The additional sponsors for the Congress announced today were: Prof. Karl Paul Link, University of Wisconsin; Daniel Howard, Chairman, Connecticut Conference on Social and Labor Legislation; Frank Ellis, president, Minnesota State CIO; Leonard Lageman, secretary, Minnesota State CIO; Luchas Harper, managing editor, "Chicago Defender"; J. Stevens, secretary, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; Seattle Local No. 1-9; Glen Kinney, delegate, AFL Washington State Machinists Council; H. E. Walters, president, Seattle AFL International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers; Arthur Upham Pope, chairman, Committee for National Morale.

Also Nicholas Tomassetti, Connecticut State representative and president of Labor's Non-Partisan League; John H. Cook, president, Hennepin County (Minnesota) Industrial Union Council; Jack R. McMichael, national chairman, American Youth Congress; Rev. George Gilbert, author, "Forty Years a Country Preacher"; Mel Heinritz, Regional Director, State, County, Municipal Workers of America; Llewellyn A. Coles, Editor, "Ohio State News"; Roy Lampitt, AFL United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Seattle; Frank Shanks, Delegate, AFL Spokane Central Labor Council; Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Harold E. Bremer, Director, Indianapolis Student Center (Methodist) Columbus, Ohio, and many others.

The call to the Congress in outlining the purpose of the assembly stated that "we, the undersigned, who believe that neither the ends of Justice, nor the interests of the Nation in this crisis will best be served by the continued imprisonment of Earl Browder, call upon all patriotic, justice-loving Americans, upon all trade union, fraternal, youth and religious organizations, upon all public spirited groups, to join in a National Free Browder Congress, on March 28-29, at Manhattan Center, New York City, for the express purpose of taking counsel together and petitioning our President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to exercise his Executive power and correct this injustice, by granting Earl Browder

Jersey Communists Set Sunday Worker Drive Goal

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16.—At a state membership meeting here, 400 enthusiastic New Jersey Communists pledged to increase the Sunday Worker circulation to 4,000 by May 1.

Sam Don, of the Daily Worker, reporting on the political situation, pointed out that the Axis offensive in the spring demands the greatest possible circulation of our press to combat the cynicism and complacency generated by the appeasement. Jay Aronson, State Daily Worker director, outlined concrete plans for increasing the Daily and Sunday Worker circulation.

Browder Brigades, relating their experiences in various communities, proved that the paper can be readily sold if it is made available enthusiastically welcome.

Brigadier Reuben reported: "I had a little difficulty at first in per-

Communists Hail Negro Housing Fight

Philadelphia Project Saved for Negroes After Protests

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—In an open letter to the Negro press here, the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania congratulated the Negro people for their victory of "saving the Allen Homes for the Negro people."

"This is primarily a victory for the Negro people together with labor unions and other organizations, Negro and white," the letter stated.

"The saving of the Allen Homes is a step to strengthen national unity for the war effort."

Urging the building of more low rent projects, the letter declared, "To clear up the slums and take care of the well-being of our citizens, we must conserve the health of defense workers, thus facilitating increased production and final victory."

The communication was signed by Philip Franklin, state secretary; Carl Reeve, legislative chairman and Tom Nabried, chairman of the Negro Council.

Phone Operators For Defense Services Needed

The American Women's Voluntary Service has issued a call for experienced telephone operators who are able to offer their services, particularly for daytime work.

Approximately 2,100 switchboard workers are required to fill volunteer jobs essential to defense of New York City, according to Mrs. Eliot L. Johnson, director of AWVS. Applicants will be tested and if found qualified will be placed in active service at small A and B switchboards.

Volunteers should apply to Mrs. Johnson at 11 E. 58th St. daily from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. except Saturdays and Sundays. Only women between ages of 18 and 45, who are citizens, are wanted.

Defense Call For Volunteers

A call for 500 men and women volunteers has been issued by James G. Blaine, Greater New York Chairman of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office. These workers will participate in the various defense projects of the Department of Welfare under Commissioner William Hodson.

Mr. Blaine in making the announcement declared that the work is hard "with a minimum of glamour" since it involves the "well-being of countless families, many with small children or old people."

Projects needing volunteer services are a survey of dwelling space, community feeding and a nutrition program. Interpreters are also wanted to work among foreign language groups.

All volunteers must pledge a minimum of two half days weekly.

Brigadier Jonah: "Our branch of professionals was timid about going out canvassing. We went to a neighboring village. At one house a young fellow opened the door and asked abruptly 'Are you Communists? We didn't want to admit the fact I wouldn't for fear of losing a sale, yet for the sake of the record we could not deny it. But before we had time to collect our thoughts, the lad continued, 'If this is a Communist paper, give me two of them. I want one for my friend.'"

Brigadier Lee: "The wife of an aircraft worker to whom I had been delivering the paper every Sunday asked me to stop the paper because her husband was working on Sunday and had no time to read it. I pointed out the many timely articles for women on the home and civilian defense. She became interested and is now a steady reader. Her husband too says now that he always manages to find time to read the Sunday Worker."

BROWNVILLE Y.C.L. Extends Compliments to COMRADE DUTCH on the untimely death of his MOTHER

A.F.L. Head of City Employees Slams Move to Boost 5c Fare

Urges Petitions to State, City, to Freeze Nickel Rate

Opposition to plans to increase the fare on city-owned transit lines was voiced yesterday by Henry Feinstein, president of the Federation of Municipal Employees, A.F.L.

He wrote to members of the Board of Estimate and the City Council urging that both bodies petition the State Legislature to freeze the five-cent fare until the war is over.

Feinstein pointed out that hidden in the report of the committee of 15 headed by Paul Windels, which is advocating the fare increase, is an attempt to lower city employees' salaries and, with false bait, lure the small home owner by a promise of lower real estate taxes.

TRACES SOURCE OF DEFICIT
The letter of the A.F.L. official stated that transit deficit: result, not from operating expenses, but because of the tremendous charges on outstanding bonded indebtedness of the rapid transit system.

While the city owes \$95,000,000 from rapid transit operation, the letter said, it paid \$41,000,000 interest to the tax exempt bondholders of the transit system.

Feinstein charged that taxing the riding public for the deficit and excluding a preferred class of the public from any share of the deficit for which they are solely responsible, is economically unsound, in either public or private management.

ISSUE BEFORE COUNCIL
Meanwhile, the five cent fare issue was expected to be brought before the City Council at its regular meeting today.

Councilman Louis Cohen, Bronx Democrat, said he would ask the Council to adopt a Home Rule message concerning with the bill of State Senator John J. Dunnington requiring a referendum of New York City voters before any increase in fare can be effected.

The Dunnington Bill has been the subject of considerable legal discussion both in the city and in Albany.

Attorney General John J. Bennett announced that concurrent action by the Council will close the loop hole which leaves any referendum law passed by the State Legislature on the five cent fare, open to local attack on grounds that the home rule provisions of the constitution have been violated.

Under section 36 of the Rapid Transit Law, the Board of Estimate is empowered to increase fare on the city-owned lines after Sept. 10.

Councilman Cohen argued that any attempt by the City Council to limit this power by local law, as contemplated by the minority, will be fruitless.

CLOSING LOOPHOLES
He pointed out that, under the charter, the Board of Estimate would have to approve any Council Bill calling for a referendum.

"I am convinced," said Cohen, "that in view of the uncertainty as to whether a referendum must be voted by the State Legislature or the City Council or by both bodies, the only effective method of insuring a referendum is by having it passed both here and in Albany."

"In this way the people who ride the subways and who want a five cent fare can make themselves heard against the clamor of the real estate interests which have sought to unload part of the expense of their holding on the poorer class of citizens in New York City."

Spies on Trial Linked To Berlin, Code Bares

Consulate Boiler Room Engineer Gives FBI Papers Intended for Furnace

By Eric Bert
The federal government was able yesterday through the ingenuity of boiler room engineer Walter Edward Morrissey, to introduce evidence linking up the Nazi spy ring on trial here directly with official German representatives here.

Morrissey provided the government with what appears to be an official decoded Nazi government message relating to the defendant Paul T. Borchardt, German military geographer.

The message introduced into evidence reads:

"Restricted item C. Restricted item. Secret. To be decoded only by authorized persons for restricted items. Answer only by courier or secret code. According to request ask Paul T. Borchardt: Battuta, 577 Ithaca St., Apt. 20 (Bensinger), New York City in manner you deem best to burn letter from Robert."

This message was signed "Kramars" and was apparently dated Feb. 20, 1941.

RETRIEVED PAPERS
The message was intended for destruction by the German Consulate located at 17 Battery Place, New York City. In March 1941 the consular offices began burning material.

Morrissey as boiler room engineer was in charge of the burning. Two consular officials brought the material to him and waited until it was put into the furnace and lighted.

But only the surface of the pile of papers was burned. Morrissey, on his own, had decided to find out what they were burning. He threw the papers into the furnace in such a way as to prevent a draft from developing. The fire was smothered.

Morrissey without the knowledge of anyone else in the building, took out the charred remains, placed them in a sack, and removed them from the building into the hands of the FBI.

The defendant Rena Frolich, it was charged, had been in the building when the papers were burned.

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Technicians Win NLRB Poll in Oil

Will Seek Bargaining Conference on Union Demands

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—A majority of scientists and technicians at the Shell Development plant in Emeryville has voted for the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians. The vote was 248 to 201.

The FAECT will now place its proposals before the company for immediate consideration. These include higher wages, recognition of merit, job security and severance pay, and union recognition.

The union proposes unity behind the war effort to avoid any bottlenecks in the petroleum industry in face of the increased demand for high octane gas for planes and high test gas needed for synthetic rubber.

The FAECT urges the company and the NLRB to certify the union for the full staff that voted.

Seek School Personnel
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The United States Employment Service is conducting a canvass for properly qualified personnel for vocational training of young Brazilians of junior college age.

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FOUR STAR, 404

600,000 Here Register for War Service

Fighting Mood Prevails As Men of 20-44 Sign Up

(Continued from Page 1)

appeared to register without too much enthusiasm, the new men acted as sort of a barometer, showing that in the interim the nation's consciousness of the fascist danger has reached a high pitch. Thousands signed up in a fighting mood. This was particularly marked among men who had fought in the last war and were just in under the line for the new registration.

Another feature of the registration in New York City was that every race and nationality was included among the signers. Men of English extraction stood side by side with men bearing German names. Jews and Italians, white and Negro all signed willingly.

One of the most colorful incidents occurred at a Brooklyn registration place where 30 Malayan, Hindu and Laotian seamen from a Dutch ship turned up to register with their own interpreter. The seamen sat cross-legged on the floor until called to sign up.

Some difficulty was encountered by clerks in Chinatown registration places. Many Chinese registrants were unable to compute their birth dates according to the Occidental calendar and some fancy figuring took place before the problem was solved.

The lottery next month, to determine the order of the new inductions, is expected to bring about a high deferment because of dependents and physical defects among the newest batch. However, it is expected that a high percentage of the men in the 20-44 brackets will be taken into the armed services. Meanwhile, Washington indicated that of those men among the 36-44 age group who do fall in the 1-A classification will be inducted just as quickly as the younger men.

NEW SPECIFICATIONS
Important changes in restrictions regarding classifications of men with defective eyes and teeth was announced yesterday by Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey. The new ruling specifies that a man only has to be able to nourish himself on Army food to be able to qualify for 1-A. Regarding eyesight, men in 1-B with 20/100 to 20/200 vision will be moved up to 1-A, although they will only be assigned to non-combatant duty. Men with a 20/100 rating are only able to see from 20 feet what a man with normal sight can see from 100 feet.

Meanwhile a War Department spokesman in Washington said yesterday that an earlier ban upon the publication of actual selective service registration figures has been particularly rescinded. Announcement of local totals will be permitted, but no figures will be allowed regarding the national total.

Cutter Sunk
LONDON, Feb. 16 (UP).—The Admiralty said today that H. M. S. Culver, a former U. S. coast guard cutter, had been sunk.

The Oil Workers Union, now conducting a drive to complete organization of the industry, recently won a National Labor Relations Board election at the Texas Co. refinery in Port Arthur by a vote of 1,351 for CIO to 67 for the APL union. The election was won despite a strong anti-union campaign carried on by the police, by newspapers and other local anti-labor forces. Port Arthur is in the territory of Rep. Dies.

Axis U-Boat Shells Town In West Indies
(Continued from Page 1)

troops stationed on the islands since the invasion of Holland. The Dutch islands refine high-octane gasoline for aviation and have thus become increasingly more important since the U. S. went to war. The Lago Company, Standard Oil Subsidiary, recently announced plans for expansion of its aviation gasoline facilities and building of a \$10,000,000 new "cracking" plant. Thousands of aluminum-painted oil tanks stand in the Willemstad harbor area strongly guarded by soldiers and surrounded by barbed-wire barricades.

When Holland was invaded, Curacao authorities interned a number of enemy aliens on the nearby Dutch islands of Bonaire. More than 200 aliens and suspected fifth-columnists are now held on Bonaire. The islands were settled in the 17th century by Dutch traders, and one of the later governors was Peter Stuyvesant, subsequently governor of New Amsterdam, now New York.

The total area of Aruba, Curacao and Bonaire and the three islands lying to the northeast—St. Martin, Saba and St. Eustatius—is only 275 square miles. The total population, European and native, is little over 100,000.

Rationing Rules on Electric Ice Boxes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—War Production Board officials today announced the rules for rationing refrigerators.

Each dealer, under the new regulations, will be allowed to sell to the public either one-twelfth of his 1941 sales or 100 refrigerators.

Sales must be counted from 10 A. M. (EWT) last Saturday.

When the dealer has sold his quota his remaining stock will be frozen. No details were revealed on rationing of manufacture.

Charge Big Plants Bar Negro Workers

(Continued from Page 2)

tioning by Eugene Davidson, handling the hearings in New York, that the Paterson Vocational Training School was dominated by the Wright Corporation, that no boy may enter the school unless he has the "OK" of certain Wright officials and that no boy may get that "OK" if he is a Negro.

On Oct. 17th last, Mr. Abramson said, he talked with a member of the school's faculty. This man told him, declared Mr. Abramson, that the school "would not accept Negroes or other Mediterranean types." The reason why Negroes were not accepted was that no place could be found for them in industry. "Industry," in that sense, seemed to mean the Curtis-Wright Corp.

HOLDS MONOPOLY

Mr. Abramson's testimony brought out also that the school was organized by Curtis-Wright, that the company dominates the training by making the school's advisory board top-heavy with Curtis-Wright officials, that the "labor representatives" on the advisory board (included only after a struggle and a threat of the law) had been, until recently, company union, that the present other labor representatives are all APL (CIO being excluded) "leaders," and that it is difficult for any other company to get their employees in for training there.

Perhaps the most startling of Mr. Abramson's testimony was that the Paterson Vocational Training School, with its allegedly lily-white program, its allegedly company-union dominated advisory board, its alleged policy of supplying "old stock" American families to the Wright shops, its alleged practice of selecting instructors for the school—that this school is almost wholly subsidized by the United States Department of Education.

Mr. Abramson made it clear that Wright Aeronautical Corp. "seemed to have a policy" of excluding all job applicants who had "foreign-sounding" names. These included Jewish, Italian and German workers of proved loyalty to the United States. The excuse usually given for failure to hire was that applicants failed to meet the IQ (Intelligence Quotient) test, although, Mr. Abramson showed, many of the applicants were high school and college graduates. Moreover, he declared, the test was relatively so simple that "almost any bright child" could meet it.

'NOT PREPARED'

Philip B. Taylor, vice-president and general manager of the New Jersey branch of Curtis-Wright, the Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, accompanied by Ferdinand A. Delapenna, his lawyer, was advised by the latter not to take the stand on grounds of not being prepared. They had never heard of the Fair Employment Practice Committee until last Saturday, they said, when they got a letter inviting them to the hearings.

Neither did Mr. Taylor's counsel care to question Mr. Abramson. He said he "reserved" that right until some future hearing, when Mr. Taylor would be prepared to answer the charges. Dr. Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton Institute and newly appointed chairman of the FEPC, assured Mr. Taylor and his lawyer that they would have a chance to appear at another hearing.

Robert Smith, Negro electrical and chemical engineer of 336 McDonough St., Brooklyn, who was once superintendent of electrical engineering for the government of Liberia, for five years consulting engineer to a big American firm, and from 1918 to 1928 chief electrician for the Looker Battery Co., applied for work at the New Jersey plant in answer to a "blind" ad in the New York Times, was sent a special delivery letter urging him to come. He was told, upon appearing there, that Negroes were not employed as electricians but that he might be given a job in the foundry. He took it, at 54 cents an hour, describing it as "hard labor."

DESIGNS RADIO

Mr. Smith is now designer of radio equipment for the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

Mrs. A. M. Curtis, president of the Paterson NAACP, said that in 20 years only two Negro boys had graduated from the Paterson Vocational Training School, and that Negro boys she sent for interviews at the school never heard how they had made out. There was one exception, she said. A Negro boy fair enough to be mistaken for white was hired.

Gov't Begins Trial of Viereck As Nazi Agent

Propagandist Accused of 'Felony Omitting' Pro-Nazi Activity

(Continued from Page 1)

Negro and Jewish jurors from the panel, and constantly referred to the registered German agent as a man "widely known as a proponent of good relations between Germany and the United States" prior to the war.

DENY DEFENSE MOTIONS

Earlier in the day, Judge F. Dickinson Letts denied three motions offered by the defense to change the location of the trial to Baltimore because public opinion had been "inflamed" in the District by the government prosecutor and the press. To postpone the trial, and to dismiss the indictment on the grounds that it charged no crime.

The government's case is being handled by William Power Maloney, and Edward J. Hickey, Jr., special assistant to the Attorney General who have been in charge of the Justice Department's probe of the propaganda activities of foreign agents.

Maloney and Hickey have been working with the Federal Grand Jury still conducting its investigation and were successful in securing the two-year conviction of Rep. Flah's secretary, George Hill for concealing information from the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury indicted Viereck on five counts, but two of the charges were arbitrarily knocked out by Judge Alan Goldsborough, whom government prosecutors have accused of bias in the case. Goldsborough tried very hard to preserve the trial but the Justice Department won its fight to have the trial in Judge Letts' court.

MAIN GOV'T CHARGES

Main charges in the indictment, which accuses Viereck of omitting material facts from the registration statements he filed as agent of the German Library for Information during 1940 and '41 are that:

He did not reveal he consulted with "divers persons in matters pertaining to political interests." He did not reveal he advised and consulted with Prescott Bennett and aided him in setting up three isolationist committees, "Make Europe Pay War Debts," "Islands for War Debts," and "War Debts Defense," which were used to "disseminate and distribute by mail under congressional franking privilege and otherwise certain speeches and public addresses delivered on the floor of Congress and elsewhere by present and former members of both Houses of the Congress of the United States."

He did not reveal he wrote and prepared articles for magazines, periodicals and newspapers under five different fictitious names, much of which material was "thereafter printed and published in whole and in part in the Congressional Record."

He did not reveal he distributed material through Flinders Hall, publishing house which he financed and controlled, and which put out books and pamphlets first issued by the Deutsche Informations-Stelle in Berlin.



Launch 35,000-Ton Alabama: The super battleship Alabama is shown sliding down the ways during the launching at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard. The great battleship was launched nine months ahead of schedule. Secretary of the Navy Knox made a dedicatory address in which he enumerated the gigantic tasks now facing our Navy, whose operations extend over "three fourths of the globe."

Murray, Green Back FDR Jobless Aid Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

end to "sociological experiments we do not need at this time." Governors Schreier of Indiana, Saltonstall of Massachusetts and O'Connor of Maryland also assailed the bill, as did representatives of the Governors of Kentucky and New Mexico.

GOVERNORS DIVIDED

While Stassen claimed that a conference here of representatives of 27 states was on record against the compensation measure, it was obvious that the governors were by no means united. Governors Herbert Lehman of New York and Murray Van Wagoner of Michigan are among those who favor the administration measure.

Clemens J. France, Director of Social Welfare of Rhode Island, supported the administration bill in his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee but said that it "does not go far enough."

Mr. John O'Grady, Secretary of the National Association of Catholic Charities told the committee that the measure is "no violation of state's rights as many governors have charged."

A. F. of L. Chief Green challenged statements by opponents of the measure that it is "unsound" or intended to bring about federalization of the Social Security system. "We are facing a grim emergency," Green declared. "It is estimated that from two to four million American workers will lose their jobs in the next few months because of conditions forced by the war. These men and women are badly needed by America. We cannot afford to let them sit around idle and

starving while industry belatedly gets ready for war production.

"It is a cruel paradox that while we know we will eventually have to find a new labor supply of some eight million workers before war production can hit full stride, our immediate problem is to combat wholesale, if temporary, unemployment resulting from industrial change-overs."

"Under such circumstances, it appears obvious that the wise thing to do is to conserve American manpower and to train it for future needs instead of letting it go to waste and ruin."

"Such conservation is what this bill is intended to accomplish."

"SHOCKING," MURRAY SAYS

CIO President Murray described delays on the bill in Congress as "shocking," and laid them to a "parade of selfish and bureaucratic interests opposing it."

"It is shameful to see such haggling over small benefits to keep working people and their families free from starvation when on the other hand Congress passes without hesitation vast amounts for the insurance of property and enormous appropriations for conversion of private plants."

"Nothing could be more shortsighted than a failure to give prompt consideration to the needs of working people who are so important to the success of the war effort," Murray wrote in a letter to CIO unions.

He also urged CIO affiliates to secure support from state unemployment compensation officials to counteract the pressure from certain "political efforts" in state circles.

His letter emphasized the need for quick action by wires and letters to Congressmen, particularly to those on the House Ways and Means Committee, since the bill will be placed before Congress within a week.

Mayor Ousts Kern As Head Of Civil Service

Sayre Also Fired; Kern Promises Revelations in Appeal to Courts

(Continued from Page 1)

visions of the county reform amendments to the City Charter. At a public hearing at City Hall on Feb. 9 LaGuardia reinstated Ferdinand Q. Morton, Negro member of the commission, who was also under suspension, when he stated he did not participate with the other commissioners in drawing up a press release announcing the commission would fight to remove the four appointees.

KERN BLASTS ATTACKS

At that hearing Kern denounced the Mayor for taking action against the commission, charging he had deserted his old progressive policy on civil service and his old friends.

Kern sharply criticized Corporation Counsel William C. Chanler for refusing to act in behalf of the Civil Service Commission in the court proceedings to oust the political appointees, whom the commissioner charged were placed on the jobs in the Register's office by the Tammy Ed. Flynn and Kelly machines.

He said the appointees were on the job in defiance of the county reform law adopted by the people of the city in referendum last fall.

Rallying on the side of Kern and Sayre in the fight with the Mayor and Chanler was the Citizens Union, Brooklyn Citizens League, City Affairs Committee of Greater New York, the Greater New York

High Court Puts Profit Curb Up to Congress

But Insists Bethlehem Be Paid for Ships Built in Last War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UP).—Regulation of war profits is a responsibility of the President and Congress, not the courts, the Supreme Court ruled today in rejecting the government's suit to recapture \$8,000,000 from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. The dispute involved contracts for 86 ships awarded during the first World War under which the government claimed the corporation stood to make a profit of 22 per cent, or about \$24,000,000. The government already has paid out \$8,000,000 and lower courts awarded the corporation an additional \$5,272,075.

4 TO 2 VOTE
The high tribunal split 4 to 2 in settling the controversy and its stand is expected to expedite legislation designed to curb profits during the present war. Congressional committees investigating the arms program have disclosed that some shipbuilding companies already have made lush profits and will continue to make them unless the Navy contract system is overhauled.

Chairman David I. Walsh, D. Mass., of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and Chairman Carl Vinson, D. Ga., of the House Naval Affairs Group, have proposed sharp limitations. And, sharply increased excess profits taxes are in prospect.

The majority opinion was written by Justice Hugo L. Black and read by Justice Stanley F. Reed in Black's absence. Dissenters were Justices William O. Douglas and Felix Frankfurter. Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and Justices Owen J. Roberts and Robert H. Jackson did not participate.

Black's opinion rejected in entirety the government's contention that the Bethlehem profits were "unconscionable"; that the so-called "bonus for savings" contracts—under which the corporation was promised one-half of the amount by which actual costs were lower than estimates—are invalid; or that the government, at war, literally had a shotgun at its head when it negotiated the contracts.

"The profits made in these and other contracts entered into under the same system may justify some indignation," the opinion said. "The problem of war profits is not new in this country. Every war we have engaged in has provided opportunities for profiteering and they have been too often scandalously seized."

FRANKFURTER'S DISSENT
Frankfurter's dissent was scathing. Founding the desk to give greater emphasis to his views, he said acidly "the law is not so primitive that it sanctions every injustice except brute force and downright fraud."

He rejected the majority's argument that the President could have commandeered the Bethlehem property in lieu of permitting the government to be subjected to duress—duress which they contended had not existed—Frankfurter said: "The legal alternative was not an actual alternative, and Bethlehem knew this as well as the representatives of the government. . . . This court should not permit Bethlehem profits, and thereby make the court the instrument of this injustice."

"Today it is held that because the circumstances of this case cannot be fitted into a neatly carved pigeonhole in the law of contracts, daylight robbery, exploitation of the necessities of the country at war, must be consummated by this court."

Justice Frank Murphy, in a concurring opinion, explained he does not approve of the 22 per cent profit and regards "such an arrangement not only incompatible with sound principles of public management, but injurious to public confidence and public morale." He suggested Congress be "alert" to prevent a repetition.

Industrial Union Council, all early supporters of LaGuardia and his policies.

CITIZENS UNION RAAPS MAYOR
The Citizens Union called the Mayor's attack against the two commissioners a "shocking attack on the merit system in public service."

The Brooklyn Citizens League lauded Kern's action against the four appointees as an effort to "enforce and effectuate the county reform amendment and fill county offices through competitive civil service examinations."

LaGuardia's break with Kern, who has been his ardent political supporter for 12 years, was seen as an attempt on the part of the Mayor to appease reactionary forces who have been demanding the commissioner's ouster on the grounds of his various activities in support of anti-fascist and liberal causes.

The Al Smith Councilman Committee, which conducted a two-year witch-hunt in civil service and said Kern was a "Communist," had demanded his ouster in an official report.

The 'Normandie'--A Vital Warning We Must Heed

By Al Lannon
(N. Y. State Organizational Secretary, Communist Party)

The Normandie disaster cannot be compared to Pearl Harbor if we speak in terms of actual military damage done. None the less, the loss of this once proud ship is symbolic. It is a sort of a miniature Pearl Harbor on the production front which carries deep-going implications and vital lessons which must be learned if similar losses are to be avoided in the future.

Official investigation of the fire on the Normandie and fixing responsibility, is, of course, necessary. But such investigations must in no way serve to confuse the general picture which is perfectly clear. What is perfectly clear is this: while the official pronouncement has been made that the cause of the disaster was accidental, it has been shown by subsequent revelations that the Normandie was wide open for saboteurs to do damage.

DANGER OF SHAPE-UP

As pointed out by John Meldon in the Daily Worker, repeated warnings were given to the U. S. Maritime Commission by the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party. These warnings called attention to the lack of proper safety measures on the waterfront generally, to the dangers inherent in the "shape-up" system and to the fifth column activities of the Christian Front and America First elements who created the political atmosphere for such acts of sabotage as the burning of the Normandie.

For years, the Daily Worker had carried on a campaign exposing the evils inherent in the "shape-up" and had supported periodic drives of the rank and file longshoremen to abolish that feudal, demoralizing system of employment on the docks. After America's entrance into the war, the Daily Worker pointed out

The Enemy Is Still Within Our Gates

that the "shape-up" constituted a deadening lag upon fast, efficient shipments of war materials on the docks. The "shape-up" was characterized in the pages of the Daily Worker as an open invitation to enemies of the national security to carry on disruptive activities.

The Daily Worker has repeatedly raised the issue of the criminal lack of adequate, up-to-date fire equipment on the waterfront and laid particular stress on the situation following the costly S. S. Panuco fire last fall.

Meanwhile, as regards to the Normandie incident, the newspaper PM, sensing the possibilities of danger to that ship, carried on an investigation prior to the fire and has since published the shocking facts in the case.

The question arises, could such obvious possibilities for sabotage, which aroused the apprehension of the Daily Worker, of PM and other alert sources. COULD THEY ESCAPE THE THOUGHT AND ATTENTION OF AXIS AGENTS? The answer is obvious. In fact, the poisonous incitations of the Christian Front and the America Firsters on the waterfront could be construed as nothing else than INVITATIONS TO SABOTAGE under the conditions existing on the waterfront.

The Normandie was an object of international attention. The conversion of the ship for war service could not possibly escape the attention of Berlin, Rome, Tokyo and Vichy. The ship was conveniently piled up with inflammable material. And access to the ship was easily available.

Under these conditions it is highly dangerous to act on any assumption of "accident," and simply let the matter drop. What is nec-

essary is to begin the removal and due punishment of those invested with the safety of the ship, to institute a most thorough search for those directly responsible for the destruction of the vessel, to institute a thorough system for the protection of the waterfront and to place the spotlight on the Coughlinite, America First, Christian Front and other direct or indirect agencies of the Axis.

The Normandie disaster raises sharply a number of other basic problems in the fight for an all-out war effort. One of these is the question of full labor participation in the war effort.

The destruction of the Normandie could hardly have been possible, in the way that it happened, if the workers employed aboard her had been properly mobilized and prepared, if their unions and the Government had put forth the proper efforts to explain the character of the war, the crucial stakes involved and the necessity of vigilance against the enemy.

But such leadership had not been given to the men entrusted with the job of safe and speedy conversion of the vessel to the nation's war needs.

Further, some time ago Joseph Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, stated that his union was cooperating with the FBI to patrol the waterfront and prevent sabotage. It has become quite obvious as a result of the Normandie disaster as well as the general lack of safety measures on the docks, that this statement was more for the record and did not result in any attempts to change the scandalously unsafe conditions existing on the docks of America's greatest port.

Unfortunately, instead of taking serious hold of these life and death questions, the ILA leadership has chosen to carry on a fight against the official paper of the rank and file longshoremen.

This paper the "Shape Up" has carried on a consistent campaign for measures to increase production on the docks, to take adequate measures to safeguard the waterfront from sabotage and to abolish the vicious and now particularly dangerous, shape-up system of hiring. In short for the union's proper participation in adapting the industry to the needs of the war effort.

The vital need for labor's full participation in war production is dramatized by the Normandie disaster all the more because the company which contracted to convert the vessel failed in its responsibilities.

Even now the paralyzing symptoms of "business as usual" are in full evidence in the argumentation going on to show that the company is legally free from financial responsibility for the loss of the ship because the vessel was not in dry dock at the time of the disaster.

LABOR'S ROLE

An alert labor organization participating in the planning and execution of such vital war contracts would have done much to eliminate the smug and criminally negligent "business-as-usual" approach, while an equally alert membership could have noted and prevented the dangerous accumulation of combustibles on the ship as well as the other factors favorable to any sabotage effort.

Another vital lesson of the Normandie disaster is the need for mass

education in the detection and unmasking of politically hostile, appeasement and fifth column elements.

For example, the government has taken a number of necessary measures with regards to enemy aliens. But it would be fatal to assume that the legally designated categories are the sole source of danger.

Just as we know that among aliens of German and Italian birth there are anti-fascists and loyal supporters of the fight against Hitler who must not be placed in the same basket with the fifth column elements, so we must also learn to recognize Hitler's friends in our own midst, even though they may have been born in the United States.

From Hamilton Fish in Congress to Coughlin in Detroit, as well as from the waterfront on the West coast to the waterfront in New York traces are to be found of Nazi-minded men and women who love Hitler and hate the American people, and have staked their fortunes upon a Nazi victory, even though they may have been born and raised in this country.

The people must be equipped to discover and uncover these Copperheads and Benedict Arnolds of our day. This is the job now and it is also the job in the political elections of 1942.

As Adam Lapin, Daily Worker correspondent, has recently pointed out, a mass campaign of education on the just character of the war, the grave national emergency and the struggle against the appeaser, America First, fifth column enemies of the nation—this is the need of the hour and of the coming election campaign.

Such are some of the lessons we must learn in order to realize the slogan, no more Normandie disasters—no more Pearl Harbors on the production front.

Ask Chicago Plant Begin War Output

Jersey, Texas, Oregon: Labor Swells 'Free Browder' Call

4,000 A.F.L. Shingleweavers Demand Release; Citizens Committee Set Up in Newark



Chicago Browder Rallies Speed City Campaign

With continued support from labor unions and other progressive elements all over the country, the fight to free Earl Browder from Atlanta Penitentiary gained further momentum this week.

In New Jersey a Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder was organized and offices were set up at 295 Plane St. in Newark. N. J. Headed by the Rev. Eliot White of Roselle, who was named chairman, other officers include Martha Stone, executive secretary, and Abraham Welan, administrative secretary and treasurer.

Hearty support for the New Jersey committee was indicated by the trade unions of that state, many of whose leaders have accepted membership on the committee.

Up in Buffalo, New York, leaders of the United Retail Shoe Employees Union, Local 302, CIO, put their names to a petition to President Roosevelt, urging the freedom of Earl Browder. It was announced yesterday.

They were Jules Balin, president; Stanley Rollick, secretary, and David Drosen, treasurer of Local 302.

TEXAS SUPPORT

From Texas came news that the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, Local 412, in that state had passed a resolution addressed to the president asking for Browder's immediate release. The resolution asserted:

"Earl Browder's freedom at the present time would not only be an act of American justice and fair play, but would contribute in a very real way to the defense of our country. The fact that 130 million Americans are necessary to assure the 'final destruction of Nazi tyranny' in the far west the battle for Browder's freedom also gained vitality. The AFL Shingleweavers of the Northwest unanimously urged freedom for the great anti-fascist in a resolution passed at their convention in Portland, Ore. last week.

Represented at the convention were 4,000 shingleweavers from 17 locals. The resolution expressed the "excessive sentence given to Browder" and warned that "American justice and fair play is one of the hard-earned articles in our charter of freedom and now the armor of our nation's morale against the evil forces of slavery and aggression."

CHICAGO HOLDS BROWDER RALLIES
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Two neighborhood rallies for Earl Browder's freedom were held in this city last week and others are scheduled to be held shortly.

More than 400 people in the Hyde Park community wired President Roosevelt urging freedom for Browder. A mass meeting in the Hyde

Lake County C.I.O. Votes: Free Browder

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The regular meeting of the Lake County Industrial Union Council held at Hammond, Indiana, last night unanimously passed a resolution calling on President Roosevelt to free Earl Browder.

The CIO Council represents 90,000 organized workers in vital war industries.

Park neighborhood, sponsored by the local Committee to Free Earl Browder, heard Morris Childs, state secretary of the Communist Party, and Harvey O'Connor, a member of the Chicago Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, speak. Nearly half of the audience signed up for membership.

John Schuler, a member of the CIO Illinois Industrial Union Council, was the main speaker at a Free Browder meeting in the South Chicago Steel District.

Among the hundreds of people who have endorsed the Free Browder campaign in the Hyde Park area are a number of prominent individuals from the University of Chicago. These include Malcolm Sharp, professor of Administrative Law; Prof. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, of the School of Social Welfare; and Professor Wayne McMillan. Other noted individuals who have endorsed the Free Browder campaign include Professor James Luther Adams, Meadville Theological School; Rev. E. & White, of the Church of the Redeemer; Lucy Carner, of the Council of Social Agencies; Amelia Diechman, metropolitan director of the Industrial Department of the YWCA.

CIO Smelter Worker Elected To School Board

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CARTERSVILLE, N. J., Feb. 16.—Frank Siskierka, active member of Local 531, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America, CIO, was elected to Cartersville's School Board last week by an overwhelmingly large vote.

Siskierka was opposed for the School Board post by D. Zurilla, a figure in the company union at the U. S. Metals Refining Corporation plant here.

Siskierka is chairman of his union's grievance committee.

Buffalo Production Lags, Steel Mills Work 'As Usual'

Bethlehem Mills Use 'Scrap Shortage' Alibi for Short Weeks; Lack of Labor Unity, SWOC Passivity Hurts

(This is the third of a series on how the Battle of Production is going in upstate defense areas.)

By George Morris

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—It's operation and short weeks as usual at Bethlehem's gigantic steel mills at Lackawanna, and the neglect to collect scrap iron may curtail much-needed production still further.

This is the picture as seen by steel workers who were interviewed by the Daily Worker here.

They all insist that neither the present short time operations are justified nor the excuse of scrap shortage.

The plant, employing 12,000 workers, is a big supplier of shell steel, plates for warships and requirements for numerous other arms items.

The steel workers revealed that: The rolling mills and some other divisions work four or five days a week and sometimes three days.

Men laid off last November are only now being called back with some still out.

Several open-hearth furnaces are not operating on a claim that scrap iron is not available. Immense stocks of billets running into many thousands of tons, have been gathering rust for months, AND STILL ARE, on the company's grounds.

VITAL DAYS LOST

Nearby, in South Buffalo, steel mills of Republic, Weir and of smaller firms are still not showing signs of scrap iron shortage. But Republic's workers too, point to departments working short weeks. A certain percentage of scrap is needed to make steel.

"Last week I worked only four days," said a man from the rolling mill. "They say they are short of steel. But there are great stocks of billets in the billet yards. I know, I have seen them."

"When we asked the company why they are not used. The company said they are of a different alloy, than that called for, and they don't want to turn them back through the furnaces again because it is an extra expense."

Referring to the company's professed patriotism this worker asked if those stocks of billets will be kept there "until after the war." "Expense or no expense, that steel is needed now and ought to be used," he went on.

All those interviewed saw no reason why the steel mill could not operate every minute of a seven-day week as are the mills of the other steel centers.

COMPANY'S COMPLACENCY

"They can't tell me that we get short time because of scrap shortage," another steel worker declared. "We have had the same situation when no shortage of any sort was claimed. The trouble is the company just isn't worried about the situation."

He described a discussion he had with a member of the company's supervisory staff who assured him that "Roosevelt ain't running this plant. Grace still runs it." Eugene Grace is president of Bethlehem.

The worrying about the situation falls upon the steel workers and the people of Buffalo generally. Some steps to meet the situation have been taken. But from what I have been able to observe, and this is fully confirmed by competent observers here, neither power, education, nor enthusiasm has as yet been put behind the campaign.

The Buffalo Salvage Committee was set up by the Mayor as a branch of the local defense set-up. But this body is composed of some of the city's principal scrap iron dealers. In recent weeks Congressional hearings disclosed that dealers have been holding out mountains of scrap to command a higher price. Men in the scrap business are certainly the last ones to be placed in charge of such a drive. The Buffalo Evening News declared in a recent issue that "there is no real incentive for dealers

to make a house-to-house canvass because of price ceilings." Anyway, that committee announced formally its drive to collect scrap from Buffalo homes. There has been neither live publicity, nor specific direction. The drive needs far more behind it, to reach the character of the successful Ohio scrap campaign.

CIO URGES SCRAP DRIVE

The Erie County Council of the CIO, calling for a more serious effort behind the scrap drive, asked the Mayor to place a representative of labor, preferably a member of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, on the collection body. Further initiative of labor in this drive came from the Remington-Rand local of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, of Tonawanda. The local placed red, white and blue-painted barrels on various corners of the town with an appeal to citizens to throw in their bits of junk. This is only an instance to show that given coordination and live leadership, the scrap drive can take on a scope sufficient to guarantee the supply of nearby steel mills.

One feature lacking in the drive is the participation of the locals of the steel union. The SWOC's officials have gone no further than to demand an investigation by Washington officials. They received a reply that Bethlehem was found short of scrap. But they have taken no further action on the matter.

A DANGEROUS SITUATION

Curtailed operations at this time, going hand-in-hand with the still unsettled labor contract negotiations, create anything but a satisfactory base for all-out production at Bethlehem.

"If the mill was working full time and there would be evidence of a shortage of labor, the men would naturally step up production," was the way one active shop steward explained it. "But if they see that it only means cutting their own time and increasing the company's profits isn't their interest in production naturally as great?"

The deliberate policy of Bethlehem to drag negotiations for months to wear down the union and discourage the men, is developing an anger against the company instead of the needed cooperation to raise the output.

This sort of relationship also affects the other activities related to the war effort such as civilian defense, bond sales, Red Cross aid, blood donations, first aid training. The situation at Lackawanna is a sorry showing compared to many of the country's large plants. The management permits some posters to go up, but otherwise takes the position that all such activities are the "individual" desires of each man and do not belong within the plant gates.

PASSIVE SWOC OFFICIALS

Unfortunately the response of the SWOC officials to all this is to be passive, as though this is a matter that should not enter the union's affairs. As a matter of fact, an aggressive fight by the union's officials against the company for more serious cooperation to the country's war effort, and an equally aggressive mobilization of the workers behind such a fight, would be an antidote to the company's effort to spread passivity and pessimism. It is a struggle that would greatly strengthen the union in its present case before the War Labor Board for a union contract and wage increases.

The entire labor movement of

Buffalo—CIO and AFL—needs a powerful jolt to lift its work in support of the war effort to a much higher level. One reason for Buffalo's unions being still behind those of other large cities in their war work, is that many officials and others of the responsible leadership, have not yet made those activities an important part of the work of the unions.

Formal resolutions backing every phase of the war effort are plentiful. What is lacking is a follow-up of these decisions. As yet only in a few instances have actual steps been taken to approach management for joint production committees. Allotment plans for defense bond checks are formally decided upon, but as yet they are neither pressed with vigor nor is there a check-up to see how they are going—to see whether the goal of \$40,000 for an Alracobra is near.

One hears frequent complaints from workers how groups in various plants often do not donate blood for the Red Cross but nothing happens because a simple arrangement to have it done is not made. Another complaint is the narrow policy of the city's civilian defense machinery with respect to mass participation of the workers. Attempts of unions to enlist large sections of their memberships for various activities, have been blocked. The unions sought to facilitate enrollments. One must simply enroll as an individual.

For those and other like reasons the percentage of the people involved in war activities in Buffalo is below that of other cities of like size. The lack of a joint CIO-AFL effort, too, plays its part. In CIO circles some responsibility is placed on the fact that the regional director here is Hugh Thompson, who is a supporter of John L. Lewis.

Undercurrents of appeasement, especially in some Republican political circles, is still another contributor to the situation.

The next move to spur the war effort here—and it must come soon—is from labor. The hundred-odd-thousand organized workers of this area can be a decisive power for such advance.

3,000 to Graduate At Tampa Defense Group Exercises

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 16.—Plans were being completed by the County Defense Council today for graduation exercises for some 3,000 workers in civilian defense, all of whom will finish courses in first aid, fire fighting and bomb control in the next few weeks.

Workers will be presented with insignia signifying their completion of training as air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen, auxiliary policemen and first aid workers.

Graduation exercises will probably be held either at Plant Field or at Phillips Field in connection with a civilian defense rally, said W. C. Brooker, chairman of morale and information who is in charge of arrangements.

Defense volunteers will complete the "streamline" 10-hour first aid course set up by the County Defense Council this week and next week will start classes in fire fighting and bomb handling.

Other classes will be gotten under way for this active Florida community in incendiary and gas bomb fighting during the coming weeks.

Unionists Picket Chicago Plant: Demonstrating for their demands that the giant McCormick Works of the International Harvester Co. begin output of war materials and protesting the recent dismissal of 1,300 workers, members of the CIO's United Farm Equipment Workers Union are shown in picket parade and demonstration Saturday. Two thousand members of the union took part in the demonstration for greater war production. The McCormick works is not engaged in war production although the company has some \$400,000,000 in war orders. Signs carried in the demonstration point out that 1,300 workers have been laid off and 5,000 more face dismissal. "4,500 hours makes an anti-aircraft gun; over 700,000 lbs machine hours a week" at the plant, posters and placards carried in the meeting pictured above said.

FDR Orders Biddle to Act On Sabotage at U. S. Ports

Blast Aboard Grounded Ship Kills Seaman

Maritime officials inspected damage today aboard the 4,756-ton Atlantic Refining Co. tanker Point Breeze, caused by an explosion which killed at least one seaman when the vessel went aground late Sunday at the western end of Long Island Sound.

The dead man was seaman Fred Helmsch of Philadelphia, who was killed instantly. Elvon Stittell of Port Arthur, Tex., was missing. Pieces of his clothing were found on the Point Breeze's deck and it was believed he had been blown overboard by the explosion.

The third Naval district, disclosing the accident, said the explosion occurred after gasoline and oil had seeped from the ship's storage tanks.

The Point Breeze ran aground at 5 P. M. on a reef at Throg's Neck, an extremity of the northern part of the Bronx.

Att. Gen. Advised House Committee Jan. 13 on Dock Guarding System

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. (UP).—President Roosevelt has instructed Attorney General Francis Biddle to investigate possible sabotage of vessels in American ports. It was disclosed today.

Biddle on Jan. 13 told a House appropriations subcommittee, according to a transcript of the hearings, that he believed a better system of guarding docks and closer co-operation and organization work from the Army, Navy and civil authorities were necessary.

His testimony was given prior to the burning at New York of the U. S. S. Lafayette, formerly the French liner Normandie. Although sabotage was not blamed for damage to the liner, the incident aroused criticism concerning precautions in effect to safeguard ships.

Biddle said a Presidential memorandum had asked him to "look into the situation" of possible sabotage, especially on those vessels clearing New York under Pan-American registry.

Seize Stocks Of Firm Tied To Nazi Trust

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. (UP).—The Treasury announced today that it has seized 97 per cent of the outstanding stock of General Aniline & Film Corp. of Delaware.

The Treasury said it has taken over shares registered in the names of I. G. Chemie, Omsen Aktiengesellschaft, Maatschappij Voor Industrie En Handelsbelangen, Chemie Maatschappij Voor Chemische Ondernemingen, Eigenaarsische Bank, and two individuals, the latter Dr. Carl Bosch, former Chairman of the German Dye Trust, and Dr. Hermann Schmitz, chairman of the Board of the German Dye Trust.

All the firms and individuals gave Swiss or Dutch addresses but the Treasury said the "real interest" in all the shares was German.

How a Coast Marine Union 'Delivers the Goods'

By Mike Quin

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Who would suppose that electric fans and garbage could be guilty of Fifth Column activities?

They often are, and can be as dangerous to a ship at sea as spies or saboteurs.

Unexpected problems pop out of everywhere in time of war, and mostly where you'd least expect them.

Scarcities of rubber, tin and paper now confront a population that considered such things as plentiful as the air we breathe. But did you know there is even a scarcity of air?

You ought to talk to Walter Stack, San Francisco patrolman of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers Union. It's part of his job to face these problems and solve them by cooperation between the U. S. Navy, the employers, and the union.

VENTILATION FOR DEFENSE

"One of our biggest problems now is ventilation," he said. "Most of the big ships, and even freighters, have not only blackened out all portholes with paint, but have them screwed tight day and night. You figure what that means to the fellows who are trying to breathe inside, especially in tropical weather—and a majority of our ships here sail in the tropics."

"You can't dump the garbage overboard, because that will leave a trail to guide enemy submarines right to you. So they keep it in barrels in the alleyways until some night when they feel it's safe to dump it over."

"You can imagine the smell this causes in the tropics—especially on transports carrying hundreds of troops."

"We are working out a plan to have a dozen men delegated by the Master to close all portholes an hour before sundown. With the responsibility fixed on these men and a good system of checking up, they'll

at least be able to get some air in the daytime."

"Ordinarily it's necessary to keep electric fans going day and night in the tropics for minimum comfort. Ships are now getting orders from various naval districts to remove all fans at sea. Apparently they have the same effect as radios, and their vibrations can be picked up far away by subs."

"Some of the Captains collect all cameras and flashlights from the crews, except those flashlights used by the engineers."

"In one naval district, all newspapers are picked up before the vessel leaves, including the current issue of the daily paper, so that no tell-tale dated paper can be thrown over the side that might betray the whereabouts and direction of a convoy."

DECK SAFETY

"Then there's the matter of deck loads. A lot of the ships today carry deckloads which make it difficult and dangerous to get from amidship to quarters, and vice versa."

"These new deckloads consist of things entirely different from the old familiar deckloads of lumber, and when a man is groping his way over them in the dark, he's apt to break his neck or fall over the side."

"A plan is now being worked out to safeguard the men going back and forth. Deckloads of lumber are simpler. On them we're insisting on lifelines at all times."

"Another thing about these deckloads is that they're apt to shift when the ship is torpedoes, practically dooming the crew sleeping aft. We're doing everything we can about that and are insisting on lifelines, especially on ships carrying deckloads, in case the deckload shifts and prevents some men from getting to the boats."

"The Department of Commerce, in its December Bulletin, ordered all ships to be equipped with these rafts no later than March 1.

leave till you get back, reading is an absolutely necessary relaxation."

"Here again it's a matter of health and efficiency as much as comfort. A man's in much sharper condition when he's able to relax a little and take his mind off the ship."

"We've worked out a plan to overcome this, and in most cases it has been carried out. Reason for removing the bunk lights was because they flashed out on deck whenever anybody opened a door. Our solution is a slanting blackout panel and a curtain before the entrance to quarters."

"Another of our solutions is to light the doors amidship so that the lights go out whenever the door is opened."

UNION PLAN

"All these problems come before the union. We cooperate in every respect for maximum precautions. But in things like the ventilation, we try to work out ways and means of overcoming the difficulty."

"This concerns efficiency and health as much as comfort. You can see how it cuts down on a man's energy and alertness when he's dozing with foul air."

"Many ships have been keeping fideley and engine room skylights closed day and night which makes for sweating suffocation. On this we're working out plans with the companies to pull out all globes in the upper parts of engine and firerooms, so that they can leave these hatches open with an overall blackout covering where necessary."

"Some of the skippers have even disconnected bunk lights, making it impossible for the men to read. This is really serious because on a long voyage with maybe no shore

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"We're also working in the interests of the crews of the Admiral X. S. Williams, and the President Harrison which were interned by the Japanese in the Orient, and for eleven crew members who were left on the beach when the

Ruth Alexander fled from Manila. Later she was torpedoed, and we have the interests of the survivors.

"How is the matter of cooperation to look out for?"

"We've got a pretty good working arrangement with the 12th Naval District," he said. "There has been no political discrimination against any of our members. We cooperate 100 per cent whenever they want to yank off men who are suspected, and so far there has been nothing unreasonable that we have encountered. We know that this is a war and the utmost precautions are necessary."

"If it turns out that any injustice occurs in regard to any of these actions, we are confident that we can take it up and have it straightened out."

FIGHTING CREWS

"And how are the men taking the war dangers?" I asked.

"They're taking it like fighters. Those who come back from torpedoes ship right out again. For a while there were complaints about the ships not being armed. But now practically all of them have guns mounted. The fellows hate the idea of being attacked and not being able to slug back."

"The fellows are sticking to the ships and lots of old timers are coming back and shipping out because they're sure about Pearl Harbor and want to do something."

"Our job, as we see it, is to keep the ships sailing—do get them to their destinations and back in the shortest possible time and with a minimum of wear and tear on the crews."

"Experienced seamen today are at valuable to our country as planes or tanks or ships. When Roosevelt talks of ships, ships, ships, he ought to add seamen, seamen, seamen because our doesn't mean very much without the other."

"We're trying to take care of our men and their interests, and take care of our country. It's a big job, but we're going to do it."

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Singapore's Fall And Our Answer

THE FALL of Singapore is a defeat for the United Nations of a serious character. It must be confronted neither with defeatism, panic nor complacency.

The fall of this key naval bastion in the Far East means that the peoples of this world who refuse to bow to Nazi-Tokio slavery face a more difficult struggle entailing greater sacrifices—before they achieve victory. Let there be no mistake. For our nation, as well as for all of our allies, the peril has substantially increased; but the United Nations possess all the requisites for smashing the Axis if the resources of manpower and industrial capacity are mobilized on a gigantic scale not yet conceived of in the British and American plans for victory.

THE Axis powers are able to administer such grave defeats to our forces solely because the Axis has united and mobilized its forces more thoroughly than we have. Britain has not yet taken the necessary measures to unleash all its industrial and military might, and the United States has made but the barest beginnings. Furthermore, while Hitler and his allies act as a full-fledged military alliance acting in a completely coordinated manner on a world-wide scale, Britain and America, though they have made great strides forward in this direction, have not yet achieved this complete, all-out military and political alliance with their allies.

The concepts of long-range defense strategy, as well as tolerance of business-as-usual, on the one hand, and the influence of fifth column appeasers on the other, are still permitted to influence our efforts, and make possible the train of setbacks which have so greatly increased our peril.

The time has come to rectify the errors of the criminal underestimation of the Axis' power, the errors of complacency, and the disregard of the urgency with which we must mobilize our industrial and military machinery for all-out war. These mistakes cost us Pearl Harbor; and now Singapore. We will have to pay for these errors in greater sacrifices; but victory will certainly come as Britain and America move swiftly and ruthlessly to eliminate them.

THERE will be the appeasers and their agents, no doubt, who have always opposed the policy of unity for crushing the Hitler Axis, who will seek to use Singapore's downfall to create defeatism and disunity. They will use the errors and weaknesses in the application of the all-out policy enunciated by Roosevelt and Churchill in order to undermine the policy itself.

But the people will lack neither

the courage nor the understanding to drive forward to win the war. The people will not forget that this is a world-wide single war, that while the Axis is pressing forward in the Far East, Hitler, the leader of the Axis, is being driven back by the heroism and self-sacrifice of the Red Army on the Soviet front.

The people will have the courage and understanding to overcome the obstacles which balk our victory. They will reply to the appeasers by responding to Churchill's call for renewed efforts; they will demand firmer unity than ever with the Soviet Union. In Britain, as well as in America, despite appeaser propaganda of disruption, the people will know how to solve the problems and rectify the errors which still remain. Constructive criticism and more united effort for victory must be the answer to the disrupters and appeasers who would becloud the policy of smashing the Axis and exterminating it.

WHAT then needs to be done without delay? The potential superiority of the anti-Axis powers must be made actual through a gigantic mobilization of industrial capacity and armed manpower. Everything that obstructs such a *universal mobilization for war*—such as complacency, blind refusal to see the danger, pacifist illusions, and disruptive appeasement activities of whatever sort—must be pushed aside immediately. The kind of *complete and universal mobilization for sacrifice and struggle for which Churchill singled out the Soviet Union and the Red Army must become the example for the other allies to follow.*

The "three-fourths of humanity," including India, Ireland, China, and the colonial masses must be organized and ARMED. They must be given the rights they deserve and demand.

To overcome the advantage given to Hitler by the factories of seventeen conquered European countries, the factories of Britain and America must become the tremendous arsenals which they can, but have not yet, become.

IN THIS crisis facing America, the labor movement has a grave responsibility. It is called upon to assume greater duties to the nation in its hour of peril. With the cry "This is our war and are determined to win it at all costs," labor must guarantee the production of tanks, planes and guns needed to crush the Axis powers. The eleven million organized workers, united and determined as never before, can and must help summon the nation to gird itself for the great battles that loom ahead.

To answer the ruthless violence of the enemy, America needs a greater machinery for war violence, Army and Navy, ready to strike anywhere in the world where the enemy ravages his victims. Complacency aids the enemy. Determination, unity, sacrifice, and struggle lead to victory.

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of your regular reading habit

BONDS BECOME BOMBS



Prize-winning cartoon by William Gropper reprinted from the Daily Worker of Jan. 12. Prize was awarded by U. S. Treasury Department.

Explaining 'Quislingite' To the World-Telegram

The World-Telegram is emitting loud and prolonged squawks over the fact that Rep. Marcantonio, in protesting certain practices that violate civil rights and hamper national defense, referred to a World-Telegram writer, Fredrick Woltman, as a "Quislingite."

From the pained surprise which the World-Telegram is now evincing, it is apparent that Rep. Marcantonio's blow struck home.

With an air of injured innocence, the World-Telegram pretends that it is "puzzled" by the use of the word "Quislingite." Now, if the World-Telegram is really ignorant of the meaning of "Quislingite," the rest of the world knows the meaning of the word and why it applies to certain policies of that newspaper.

A Quisling or Quislingite (they belong to the same family) is one who aids the Axis by dividing the people through the use of the Hitler "anti-Comintern" slogan. A Quisling is someone who tries to weaken the unity of the nation and slow down the war effort by every possible means. And a Quisling always tries to hide his real purpose by constantly raising false issues.

Doesn't all this sound like a pretty good description of the World-Telegram, which up to the day of Pearl Harbor, was telling its readers that Emperor Hirohito was a man of "peace" and that Roosevelt was a "warmonger"?

If anything testifies to the way the World-Telegram has been menacing national unity, it is that newspaper's constant championing of the Dies Committee. For the policy of the Committee is to place everyone whom Dies chooses to call "red" in the category of disloyal citizens who should be deprived of their rights. In the very editorial in which the World-Telegram protests against being called Quislingite, the paper impugns the loyalty of Michael J. Quill, the elected president of thousands of transport workers and devoted to an all-out war effort; Clifford T. McAvoy, the legislative representative of the New York City CIO, and Congressman Marcantonio, an elected representative of the people.

The purpose of this attack on outstanding citizens, is dramatized in the World-Telegram's effort to secure the dismissal from the armed services of a volunteer, Dale Zysman, on the sole ground that he is not acceptable to the red-baiters. Mr. Zysman is a leader of the Teachers Union and one of the victims of the infamous Rapp-Coudert Committee. The attack on Zysman symbolizes what the World-Telegram would like to do to hundreds of thousands of people who are anxious to serve their country.

The World-Telegram tries to squirm out from under the charges leveled at it, by attempting to discredit the record of Mr. Marcantonio. Yes, it is true that Rep. Marcantonio refused to support the traitors who sold out France, that he refused to support Baron von Mannerheim, Neville Chamberlain and the Roy Howard policy of appeasing Japan. When the World-Telegram attacks the consistently progressive record of Mr. Marcantonio, it not only fails to cover up its

own sins, but only offers additional proof that the term "Quislingite" was right to the point.

As a smokescreen for its attack upon all forces supporting national unity, the World-Telegram pulls out an old threadbare argument and dresses it up a bit to meet the times. This argument is that the Communists should be deprived not only of their rights but also of their duty as citizens to help defend the nation. The World-Telegram would prevent them from fulfilling this duty by barring them from the armed forces.

But more and more the American people are demonstrating an unwillingness to accept the premise that Communists do not have the cause of the nation at heart. This premise was the stock in trade of Hitler and it enabled him to divide and conquer his victims. The American people are becoming daily more conscious that this slander upon the Communists is in fact a weapon for breaking up the national unity of the country.

Although the World-Telegram may insist that it supports the war, that paper will continue to be justly rebuked by the people so long as it continues its present Quislingite policy of seeking to perpetrate division and dissension.

Investigation of the Sikeston Lynching

When Attorney General Francis Biddle announced Friday that the Department of Justice would investigate the Sikeston lynching of Jan. 26, a gain was made in the defense of America.

The murder of a human being through rope and faggot is the most heinous offense against law and decency that has scarred our country's history. At this moment, it is more than this. Lynching, in the midst of the war against Hitlerism, is a crime against national unity. It is a dagger stroke against victory. It borders on treason.

The Missouri land-owners mob which tortured Cleo Wright, young Negro, to death at Sikeston was a conspiracy against the security of the United States. Three weeks have gone by since their cowardly and revolting act, but neither the local "law" officers nor the leaders of the mob have been brought to justice.

The Attorney General's decision to investigate is in harmony with the sentiments of the American people, who want more than ever to eliminate lynch oppression because of the fight against Hitlerism. There are plenty of laws on the statute books for the Department of Justice to make use of in protecting the Negro people in their constitutional rights. The Department has at its disposal even more effective legislation with more sweeping penalties than the Civil Rights Statute under which it is now proceeding.

We expect this investigation to be conducted in a thorough manner, to bring about the punishment of the lynchers to the limit of the law for murder and to put a forceful stop to lynch terror.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

A major miracle has taken place in Detroit. Overnight the auto industry has given a beautiful demonstration of how centralized planning can double, triple, even quadruple production—of company publicity.

Although accused of failing to use every machine tool, the industry showed that the charge was unjust by suddenly gathering every company tool like West-brook Pegler and putting him to work at a dizzy pace.

Accused of being a foe of pooling, the various manufacturers showed they knew how to pool all their publicity departments. Criticized by labor and some government spokesmen for opposing rapid conversion, the manufacturers showed that over night they could convert the nation's press into a lyric of praise for the auto industry.

It was a wonderful sight. "What have you to contribute to our united effort?" the head of General Motors asked Pegler. "Well," replied Pegler, taking a rapid inventory of his own plant, "I have an old Underwood in pretty good shape except for the letter 'T' which has been completely worn out."

"And what have you to contribute?" the head of General Motors asked another columnist. "Oh, I have an old broken down L. C. Smith," he replied. "But the keys are all okay."

"Well, then," beamed the president of General Motors as he was struck by a vision of what pooling could accomplish: "Why don't you provide a letter 'T' for West's machine and so out of an idle Underwood and an idle L. C. Smith we can have what we might call an L. C. Undermuth in working order?"

So it went. Even an old 1915 Oliver of which nothing was left but the Question Mark, was made use of. Within a few hours there was not an idle typewriter within 50 miles of the auto capital. Then the head of General Motors gave the signal and—wonderful to behold—from the machines there issued forth to the four corners of the country's newspaper offices an endless stream of phrases like "I have just seen a miracle in Detroit!" "Ah, good old rugged individualism!" "Ah, our captains of industry!" "Labor, toss your production plans in the waste paper basket."

Although the heads of the industry are always modestly inclined and underestimate their achievements just to be on the safe side, it is believed that during the first 24 hours, Detroit turned out for the national war effort a grand total of 1,758,000 semi-colons; 95,000 quotation marks and 4,327,515 exclamation points.

"But we are not yet satisfied," say the up-and-coming manufacturers. "We can do even better than that. This week we plan to turn out more than 10,000,000 punctuation marks of various types."

Ten million punctuation marks in a single week! It seems unbelievable doesn't it? Why, that just shows what can be done if government and labor only keep their hands off. And in the face of a staggering figure like 10,000,000 punctuation marks, doesn't it seem silly to make a fuss over a mere 300,000 idle auto workers and a lag in tanks and planes?

Letters From Our Readers

Praises Article on Sojourner
Truth in Sunday Worker

Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have no words to fully express my appreciation of Eugene Gordon's article on Sojourner Truth in the Sunday Worker of Feb. 8.

Another glorious page has been written into the history of liberation of mankind. Sojourner Truth is an ever-lasting symbol of passionate love of people, of steadfast adherence to a high principle, undaunted by brutal opposition, simplicity of language that speaks the heart and mind of the masses of people.

It is a pleasure to read the Sunday Worker and a greater honor to make others read it.

H. H.

Learns Truth About
USSR from "The Soviet Power"

Savannah, Ga.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A short time ago I read the Dean of Canterbury's book, "The Soviet Power." Aside from my acquaintance with great Russians in literature, science and art, I was ignorant of the Russian people as a whole. After reading the Dean's book this ignorance was dispelled at once. My ignorance of the real Stalin was also dispelled.

E. R. C.

Soldier-To-Be Pleads for
Browder's Freedom

Upper Darby, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed is copy of a letter which I sent to Franklin Delano Roosevelt:

"As one shortly to be inducted into the armed forces of the United States, allow me respectfully to remind you of a step yet to be taken to solidify completely the morale of the American people both in and out of uniform."

"Surely now is the deadline for American unity. Surely no anti-fascist should be forcibly deprived of giving his all against the foe common to everyone, let alone the staunchest and most clear sighted anti-fascist fighter of all."

"It would be a wonderful experience to join the great American Army in the making with the assurance that the situation on the home front were well in hand. Can anyone now sincerely believe so with this breach in the dike which if encouraged can engulf our whole democratic structure? The history of every country under Axis domination proclaims that this is no idle statement or exaggeration."

"To free America from fascist danger within, free Earl Browder."

J. S. T.



HE DISCOVERED MAYAKOVSKY:

Burliuk: 'The Father of Russian Futurism'

The Story of an Artist-Scholar, And His Influence on Mayakovsky

By MIKE GOLD

"Mayakovsky has been the greatest, the most representative poet of our Soviet epoch."

Such was the judgment of Stalin, pronounced ten years ago on the occasion of the tragic death of the young poet.

It was not, however, the private opinion of Stalin. He was expressing the deepest judgment of all the multinational Soviet peoples, from the Siberian tundras to the Black Sea.

I have heard a regiment of Red Army soldiers chanting one of Mayakovsky's thunderous poems as they

marched. All the Soviet youth, all the Young Communists, loved him as their very own. I have heard his poems recited by workers of the Hammer and Sickle Steel Plant near Moscow. I visited in 1930, the amazing scene of the Dneprostroy Dam, while it still was in construction. At a concert there, Mayakovsky's poems were chanted by workers of the great dam.

A Poet with Millions of Readers

Literally, millions of copies of Mayakovsky's books of poetry were sold. Yet Mayakovsky was not a journalist of simple doggerel and slogans. He was the subtlest of symbolists, an intellectual culture who had absorbed the tradition of the Russian intelligentsia. In America, he might have lived and died within the narrowest of poetic cults. His work demanded the most cultivated audience, and in America this all means the Ivory Tower in poetry.

Yet in the first dark days of the Revolution, when a majority of the Russian intellectuals sabotaged the young workers' republic or fled to the cynical cafes of Paris, Mayakovsky and his school of Futurism remained loyal to the people.

They lifted the abandoned flag of poetry and carried it with a hurrah into the camp of the revolutionary workers. The strange and exotic symbols Mayakovsky, who had grieved for the fate of his love under Czarism, and who hated Philistines, now filled his verses with proletarian heroism and optimism.

Provided Pattern For Great Dreams

With his Futurist comrades, he put all his talents at the service of the revolution. When tanks first appeared on the Leningrad front, the workers retreated before the new and terrifying weapon. But overnight, Mayakovsky wrote a savage satire on tanks, even suggesting practical methods for stopping them. The Communist Party made a placard of these verses, and pasted them on all the walls and houses. In the next

day's battle, the tanks were stopped.

Mayakovsky's poems served a similar heroic function through all the bewildering changes of the next ten years. His poetry gave generations of Soviet youth a pattern for their great dreams. I am sure that tonight, on the far-flung battlefields, many a Red soldier will take a book by Mayakovsky out of his knapsack and read it to his comrades.

Wall Whitman, after fifty years of comparative obscurity, is now recognized as the supreme poetic voice of American democracy. But in his own city, New York, as there a single statue of Whitman, or a park or street named after Whitman? Mayakovsky has not met this ingratitude. The Wall Whitman of the Soviet Revolution is a legend known to all the people; Mayakovsky has become a folk hero, like Lenin, like Gorky, an eternal portion of the people's culture.

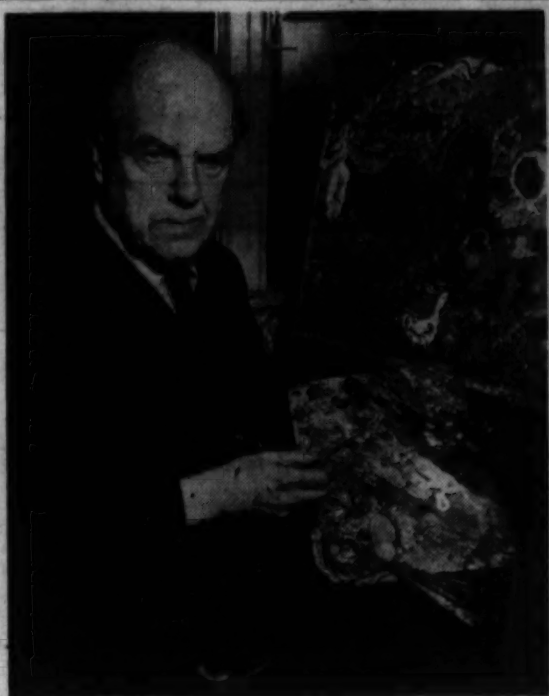
The other day, at the ACA Gallery, in my pocket a newspaper saying that the Red Army has just taken Mauthausen, I fell in love with a painting. It was named, simply, "A Sunny Day," and showed nothing but a Connecticut hill in spring. By an old red barn the trees were in drunken blossom. The grass on the slopes burned green with hope. Above, the ravishing blue sky and white soft clouds looked down on the innocent cry of the world. All the smells, the freshness, the emotion of spring, its passionate tenderness and optimism, breathed from this canvas.

I looked for the name of the painter. In block letters, clumsy as a child's, I read, "Burliuk." Burliuk! I read Burliuk! The spiritual father of Mayakovsky!

Didn't every Soviet school child, studying his country's culture, know that Burliuk had discovered Mayakovsky, and first revealed to the poet the infinite boundaries of art? Was not Burliuk part of the legend of Soviet art?

When they met in Moscow, in 1912, Mayakovsky was a tall youth of 19, wild, unformed, eccentric and poor. Burliuk was 27, and already famous as an aesthetic leader, as a painter, poet, publisher and lecturer engaged in a constant battle with the Czarist police, the most powerful art critics of the period.

Burliuk had become an Expressionist in Germany, where he was one of the Blue Rider group. He had exhibited with such pioneers as Kandinsky, Picasso and Franz Marc. Then he had smuggled their dynamic ideas into Russia and started an aesthetic revolution against the time-servers and Philistines of Czarist art. Burliuk was



David Burliuk at Work

known as the "Father of Russian Futurism."

Made Mayakovsky A Conscious Artist

Burliuk, a theoretician, made Mayakovsky a conscious artist, instead of a sporadic rebel. Burliuk had also been an archaeologist. On various expeditions conducted by scientists, he had helped excavate some 50 ancient tombs in the Crimea, searching for cultural traces of the ancient Greeks and Egyptians who once settled there. This archaeology enabled Burliuk to understand how all great art must have its deepest roots in the history of a folk. The present, he taught Mayakovsky, must digest the past before it can progress forward into the future.

And Burliuk was a linguist, the student of many cultures. To Mayakovsky, the young untutored Russian genius, the scholar, Burliuk constantly read aloud, in Latin, French, German, Japanese, Greek, all the great poetry of mankind.

Thus, the poet of the Soviet Revolution, Mayakovsky was no Czarist barbarian, but a man of the broadest and deepest culture. It was Burliuk who took the young and impatient rebel, and set his foot on the path of knowledge, taught him to see the harsh and crude realities of the proletarian struggle against a cosmic sky, to know the Revolution as no isolated accident or the sensation of an hour, but in its perspective as a great dynamic chapter in the history of man's planet.

Mayakovsky was unsure of his talents, his mission. Burliuk bullied him into faith in himself. Mayakovsky was penniless and homeless. Burliuk paid him a daily wage to write. It was a bad, dreary time in Russia—the 1906 Revolution had failed. Burliuk roared defiantly, shattered all the aesthetic idols of the Philistines, filled the air with electricity. Mayakovsky learned, also to roar like a lion in the night, to defy Czarist society, to stand alone with the truth.

This was true education, this was the love of a teacher-father that Burliuk gave to Mayakovsky. And when the Revolution finally came, its poetic instrument, Mayakovsky, was forged, sharpened and ready for the great task.

A Meeting Between Two Artists

The Soviet poet, Aseyev, a disciple of Mayakovsky's, once wrote of the historic meeting between the two artists. I will paraphrase some of the lines:

"By street life and thunder Mayakovsky had been led. But he met with one-eyed, solid and violent Burliuk. Here was a mixture of lava and cold stars, in appearance a man born for boxing, for sport, but devoted to the fine arts. Artificial eye covered with eyeglass, mouth twisted with sarcasm, polite, he knew how to kill with a blow. They met in school. Make a legend about their meeting, not a dry history. They battled with plans, illusions, intoxicated ideas. Art, they decided, is an explosion.

"The school cast them out. They wandered together and found friends. Czarist Moscow could not confine them, or drag them to sleep. Mayakovsky found bitterness in the defeats of the incomplete civil war. He dreamed of a life without futile books and ink. But Burliuk roared, 'You lie! You lie! You are an author, you are a poet-genius! And into the lecture hall he stamped, arrogantly, and arrogantly he roared. Here is my friend, the greatest poet of our time, Vladimir Mayakovsky.' And to Mayakovsky he thundered, 'Read them your poems. I have proclaimed you the greatest poet of our time. Make this good. I

have committed myself, and you must not betray me."

It was strong medicine for a 19-year young poet not yet sure of himself. But Mayakovsky did not perish, but grew stronger under this heroic bullying.

Mayakovsky In New York

I had once met Mayakovsky in Moscow. Then, on his visit to New York, he had also helped pilot him around our city, and enjoyed the gusto with which this Soviet giant devoured our skyscrapers, our apple-pie, subways, and other institutions.

I wanted to meet Burliuk. He had been living for twenty years in New York. What had America done to this father of Russian futurism, this teacher of Mayakovsky?

David Burliuk is now past his sixtieth year. The harsh fighting face noted by Aseyev has mellowed with experience. Burliuk now resembles some solid sea-captain, some classic old Russian explorer still ready to left crews of young men on voyages into new worlds.

I found him in an East Side tenement, in the Ukrainian quarter where horst and balalaikas find no difficulty in assimilating Cocco-Cola and jazz.

Burliuk, the painter who loves the violent yellows, greens and blues of an explosive nature as much as did Van Gogh, is thoroughly at home among these gray tenements. He loves people as much as art, and here live his own people in America.

It is a thoroughly Russian home. The two big, powerful sons, Nicky and David, junior, one a sculptor, the other a writer, both of them first-class American mechanics, shipbuilders and handymen, shake hands warmly.

'I Welcome You To My Home'

Mary, the mother and wife, Burliuk's staunch comrade through so many adventurous years, stands by his side to greet the visitor.

Burliuk's warmth enfolds one. "Dear Mike, I have known you for so many years in the Daily Worker. Now I can welcome you

to my home. It is a great joy. Thank you. And thank you for saying you loved my painting. Thank you, dear Mike. It is a good world when there are friends. Thank you."

Here is the great-hearted hospitality of Russia. Hospitality blooms at once, without formalities, without restraint and shyness. And Mary, the mother, whom Burliuk has painted a thousand times, exploring her strong, strange Slavic beauty, with all its enigmas, tenderness, idealism, has already laid the table with shashovskie, bread, butter, smoked fish, cheeses, jams, wine, black olives, chicken, salad, and tea—pot after endless pot of Russian tea.

Burliuk Was Teacher of Poet Stalin Called 'the Greatest of Our Epoch'

that I have begun collecting art work by Americans—I have already 80 such examples. I love the work of Raphael and Moses, Boyer, of Milton Avery, Noguchi, Clocovsky, Reginald Marsh, Tcherebassov, Chaim Gross, and Louis Eliehemus—I have 15 paintings by this strange old genius. He is a true American primitive.

"Yes, I have taken out my final papers here. Yet Russia must remain my spiritual mother—cannot one have a mother as well as a father?"

Decided to See America

"Yes," I answered, "Immigrants who bring the best of Europe's culture here enrich our America."

"That is true," said Burliuk. "I love America without reservations. And I love Russia. There is no conflict here. If what one loves is the best of a land—its people and its idealism."

"Last year I wanted to return with my family for a visit to the Soviet Union. But I felt reluctant to go until I had seen all of America. My Russian friends would ask me—have you seen California, Canada, the Middle West?"

"So we bought a car and Nicky drove us up and down and across the whole great continent. In June, we were in a little city in Florida. The waitress at breakfast one morning said, 'You are Russians. Have you heard the terrible news?'"

"She told us Hitler had finally invaded the Soviet Union. It ended my dreams of revisiting the land of my birth. I grieve over the horrors of that war. I have always been a man of pacifist views. I have been too much the artist to be a political warrior. But I would gladly go, at my age, to fight against Hitler. The Nazis must be stopped, they must pay with their blood for their horrible crimes."

The Nazi Atrocities

"Do you know Dostoevsky's 'Brothers Karamazov'? I have been searching for a copy all day. I want to look up that chapter on the Grand Inquisitor. The Nazis have his mad logic."

"Have you read how they take Russian children, drain them of blood for transfusions to Nazi soldiers, cut skin from them for grafting, then leave these poor children unattended to suffer and perish in the streets?"

"This was done by skilled surgeons by German scientists. It was done according to plan, coldly and deliberately. It is the pathology of Dostoevsky's 'Inquisitor.' Such people must be destroyed. They are no longer human. We dare not permit them to live in the same world as ours. No, dear Mike."

Mrs. Burliuk, a rapid, quiet listener, now added a word on war. "David lost both his brothers in the last war. In my own family six men were killed—brothers, uncles, cousins. We know how terrible is war. But the Hitler slavery is worse."

"Yes," mused Burliuk, "slavery. We knew it under the Czarism. The Czar, you might say, was an amateur Hitler. The same cruelty, race persecution, censorship, the same divine worship of an absolute ruler, was present. But it was done clumsily, inefficiently. The full horror of Nazism is that it is scientific."

"Like Hitler, the Czarism was the enemy of free art, of free experiment. Once, in those youthful days of extravagance, I painted a cubist portrait of George Sand. I put both her eyes on one side of her face—why, I can't remember just now. But I was brought to trial for blasphemy by the Czarist prosecutor, and sentenced to a year in prison. I managed to escape. Now in Nazi Germany, cubist painters are murdered for similar artistic blasphemies."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Negro History Exhibition At the Workers Bookshop

By Walter Garland

An exceedingly fine exhibition of rare documents, pamphlets, books and fine prints on the "History of the American Negro People" has been arranged by the Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street, from Feb. 16-28.

Famous documents like "Walker's Appeal" will be exhibited. The story of how this pamphlet was distributed is a fascinating story in itself. Perhaps it is best known as being the first pamphlet written by a Negro calling for the complete and absolute abolition of slavery. For 30 years after its publication summary death was the penalty for being caught with "Walker's Appeal." Despite this, pamphlets were found in the county of Virginia where Denmark Vesey led his valiant attempt to free his enslaved brothers, "Walker's Appeal" by 1860 had reached as far south as Louisiana. Forty thousand dollars was posted as a reward for David Walker's body alive or dead. His pen was feared so much that legislators in the South pleaded for "a watchful eye" for him. A mayor of Boston secretly connived to capture Walker but with the aid of Boston anti-slavery people he managed to escape.

In connection with the exhibition a program of lectures for each evening has been arranged. Those participating include Alexander Trachtenberg, Ben Davis, Jr., Elizabeth Lawood, Audley Moore, Dr. Philip Foner, William Blake, Angelo Herndon and others.

The Book Shop is further honoring the occasion by the publication of a rare and little known speech of the great Abolitionist leader, Frederick Douglass. "Why Negroes should participate in a democratic war."

The lecture program follows: Feb. 16—Art Shields, "Lincoln and His Story"; Feb. 17—Angelo Herndon, "A History of Abolitionist Literature"; Feb. 18—Elizabeth Lawood, "Lincoln and Slavery"; Feb. 19—Steve Kingston, "Life of Frederick Douglass"; Feb. 20—Alexander Trachtenberg, "The Role of Communism Since 1880"; Feb. 24—Audley Moore, "Women in the Civil War"; Feb. 25—Irving Cross, "History of Slaveholding in Colonial Times"; Feb. 26—Ben Davis, Jr., "Statesmanship of Douglass in the Light of Today's Problems"; Feb. 27—Dr. Philip Foner, "Business and Slavery"; Feb. 28—William Blake, "The Copperheads."

Gay Topical Revue At Concert Theatre

OF V WE SING, a topical musical revue, staged and directed by Perry Brusk, scene direction by Suzanne Remos. Presented by the American Youth Theatre in association with Alexander H. Cohen at the Concert Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

With a nucleus of players and material derived from many performances at the Main Studio, the talented group of young people who call themselves the American Youth Theatre have blossomed forth in association with that equally youthful Broadway "angel," Alexander H. Cohen. They have set up shop in the theatre which John Golden built for himself a decade and a half ago, and are frankly looking to fall heir to the semi-professional estate once occupied by "Pins and Needles."

If they fall short of the high excellence attained by the first edition of that trade union frolic, that is not due to their spirit, nor to the generally progressive quality of their material. In the course of the evening's performance they speak out for victory in the war, against Martin Dies, appeasers and discrimination against Negroes. Some of the numbers, particularly George Kleinsinger's "Brooklyn Canasta" and Alex North's "Juke Box," are original in conception and staging. Betty Garrett distinguishes herself as a singer of intelligent lyrics in "You Can't Sing Solo" and "Queen Esther." And Phil Leeds evidences a ripening of comic talent which promises to carry him far.

Leeds is the topnotcher for "Of V We Sing" with his flair for winning laughs. He does everything from a speller at a burlesque show to Der Fuehrer himself, and plugs many a hole in the otherwise sketchy sketches. He appears in no less than twelve of the twenty-five numbers in the show. There is not enough of Betty Garrett, nor of Adele Jerome, who reveals more talent in "You've Got to Appear with the Strip-Tease," an adaptation of the Lewis Allen-Toby Sacher song which was introduced during an earlier period of the world war situation. Miss Garrett's chief efforts are limited to her two solo appearances, and the intellectual "Belinda Blue" sketch, aside from minor bits. Another youngster is not used enough: John Fleming, Negro baritone, who pleads eloquently and in fine voice, for an end to Jim Crow as a prerequisite for victory.

The topical material in the revue varies in quality from the high standard and straightforward satire on Martin Dies, in a sketch called "One-Way Passage," by Al Otto. Mr. Otto sings some solid stuff into the Texan's pretended search for subversive souls. Curt Conway bobs up under a sombrero to play the unesteemed Martin and does himself proud. Some of the other bits are pretty banal stuff: they include ensembles with Victory for the theme, a dubious radio satire, the bawdy "Stool Pigeon's Daughter" number, and even a bid to accept priorities with a smile.

All in all, "Of V We Sing" benefits from thoughtful staging by Perry Brusk, who has handled its uneven cast and material with a sure touch. He is definitely on the way to a career in revue direction. The dance direction of Suzanne Remos, too, is fresh and lively, particularly in the "Juke Box" number. Mr. Brusk and Miss Remos have extracted every moment of possible entertainment from their collaborators.

In the transition from the narrow confines of a studio stage to the full professional width and depth of the Concert Theatre, the American Youth Theatre has grown in size, and in experience. Some of the older material is less effective because of the move, which has

entailed the loss of that intimacy between audience and company which made Saturday nights at the Main more in the nature of a party than a show. On the other hand, Phil Leeds and Betty Garrett, have developed rapidly, and in the persons of Adele Jerome, Curt Conway, Lee Barrie, Perry Brusk and Suzanne Remos, the company has acquired new and valuable personnel. By Broadway standards, "Of V We Sing" falls somewhat short of the mark. In the progressive theatre field, it emerges at this moment, alone and on top.

High School Students Win Art League Awards

The Art Students League of New York announces the winners in its semi-annual High School Competition. The awards amount to \$75 for a season at the Art Students League effective on Feb. 1, following is a list of the winners and honorable mention awards:

Winners: Raymond A. Weiss, Evander H. S.; Jessie Joy, Washington Irving H. S.; Phil Mankin, Dewitt Clinton H. S.; Norma Long, Evander Childs H. S.; Conetta Caciola, Music and Arts H. S.

Honorable Mention: Esther Braverman, Washington Irving H. S.; Rosanna Serra, J. Tilden H. S.; Nicholas Nektaredes, Music and Arts H. S.; George Rusin, Music and Arts H. S.; Mitchell Olinski, Music and Arts H. S.

The work of the above will be exhibited in the Reception Room Gallery from Feb. 3 to Feb. 14. The gallery is open from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Monday through Friday.

In 'This Above All'

Arthur Shields and Rhys Williams, both recently seen in "How Green Was My Valley," have been cast in supporting roles in Darryl Zanuck's production of "This Above All," which co-stars Tyrone Power and Joan Fontaine.

Shields will be seen in the role of a priest, while Williams will portray a Cockney sergeant in the film, which is based on the novel by Eric Knight. Anatole Litvak is directing.

MOTION PICTURES

"You will really see something."—Daily Worker.
"Dramatic!"—News. "Extraordinary!"—Post.
"I advise you to see it."—World-Telegram.
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SAT. EVG. FEB. 21st at 8:30
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Mordecai Bauman, WNYC Music Festival at 5 p.m.

Brotherhood Week program on WFAF, 12:30 P. M. . . WNYC Music Festival features Teddy Wilson at 4 P. M. Mordecai Bauman at 5 P. M. and modern American symphonies at 8 P. M. "Meet Your Navy," WJZ, 8:30 P. M. . . Oscar Levant, guest pianist, with NBC Symphony, WJZ, 9:30 P. M.

7:30-WOR-News: Musical Clock
WNYC-Symphony
WQXR-Breakfast Symphony
9:30-WOR-Deaf Images-Pood
WJZ-Woman of Tomorrow
WABC-News
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
WQXR-Composers Corner
11:15-WABC-School of the Air-Dance Music
WHR-Pood Forum
9:30-WNYC-Three Marketers
WEAF-Market Basket
WJZ-Breakfast Club-Variety
10:30-WOR-Pood Talk-Alfred McCann
WQXR-Column of the Air
10:15-WABC-Air Strategy in World War II
11:00-WOR-Transradio News
WABC-Experimental Kitchen
WQXR-Other People's Business
11:15-WOR-Bessie Beatty-Young's Hour
WNYC-Music Festival-Women's Songs
11:30-WJZ-Prescott Pressley-Variety
WQXR-Symphonic Interlude
11:45-WNYC-You and Your Health-Talk
12:30-WJZ-Middle Carpel
WEAF-News
WABC-Rate Smith Speaks
WNYC-Middle Carpel
Shostakovich, Prokofiev
12:30-WABC-Brotherhood Week Program
WJZ-Farm and Home Hour
WOR-Transradio News
1:00-WJZ-Mary Margaret McBride
WQXR-Your Request Program
1:15-WJZ-Town Hall Concert
6:15-WNYC-Town Hall Concert
Scherching, Guest
1:45-WNYC-Metropolitan, Revue
2:00-WOR-Martha Deane
WNYC-News: Festival-Music of the Twenties
2:30-WOR-News: Beauty Talk
WNYC-Symphonic Music
WQXR-Readers and Writers-Guest
3:00-WOR-Mutual Goes Calling
WQXR-Your Request Program
3:15-WOR-News
3:30-WOR-The Choir Up Gang
WABC-Huge Bala, Concert
Pianist
WNYC-Spirit of the Vikings-Guest
4:00-WJZ-Club Maline
WOR-News
WNYC-Festival-Teddy Wilson Orchestra
WQXR-Symphonic Music
4:15-WABC-What Freedom Means-Talk

WABC-Landis Trio
WNYC-Defense Program
4:45-WABC-News
WNYC-Reader's Almanac-Erskine Caldwell, Guest
5:00-WJZ-Adventure Stories-Children's Program
WNYC-Festival-Metropolitan
WQXR-Readers and Writers-Guest
5:30-WOR-Jack Armstrong-Children's Program
5:45-WABC-Civilian Defense
WNYC-Civil Service Program
6:00-WOR-Dick Dee-Children's Program
WABC-News
WNYC-Festival-Anet Symphonie
WQXR-Music to Remember
6:15-WJZ-Sports
6:30-WABC-Voice of Broadway-George Murphy, Guest
WNYC-Transradio News
WQXR-Draft Information: Want Ad Column
6:45-WOR-Here's Morgan
WABC-World Today
7:00-WOR-Sports
WNYC-Pire Dept. Program
7:15-WABC-News of the World
WABC-Lanny Ross, Two
7:30-WNYC-Markets at Work-Dramatization
7:45-WABC-Let's Fight-Talk
WNYC-News Commentator
8:00-WABC-Johnny Pressley-Tallahassee Backhand
WNYC-What's My Name-Quiz
WABC-Minute Movie
8:15-WNYC-Meet Your Navy
WQXR-Can You Top This?
WABC-Bob Burns Show
Billie Burke, Guest
8:30-WABC-News: Variety Show
WNYC-News
WABC-Duffy's Tavern
8:45-WOR-The Answer Man
8:50-WJZ-Oscar Levant-NBC
Symphony
WOR-Spotlight Bands: Benny Goodman
WABC-Report to the Nation
WNYC-Hockey Game
Rangers vs. Canadiens
WQXR-Orchestra Series
10:00-WOR-Foreign News Analyst
WABC-Glen Miller Orchestra
10:15-WABC-Public Affairs
10:30-WOR-Jerry Wayne and Orchestra
WABC-Oven Davis, Songs
WQXR-Duo Piano Recital
11:00-WOR-Transradio News
WQXR-Just Music

On The Score Board

Rambling Thru
the
B.B. Rosters

By Lester Rodney

Assorted Notes From Out of Assorted Rosters:

Babe Herman, ye olde Dodger who was kidded unmercifully in his big league career because of a few boners and actually was a great all-around ball player, holds quite a few all time Dodger batting marks. To wit—highest batting average, .393, highest slugging average, .678, most runs and hits, 143 and 241, most homers, 35 (Camilli missed that mark by one last season), most total bases 416, and most runs batted in, 130.

Babe wasn't consistently that wonderful. All the above marks were made in 1930 his greatest year, the year that saw the Dodgers come close to winning the pennant on the basis of Babe's socking the last dying-gasp good season of the great Dazzy Vance, Dolph Luque's canny clutch hurling and the fighting consistency of Del Bissometer, Glenn Wright and Johnny Frederick.

The Babe at his best was a slashing, dangerous hitter to all fields and for all distances. Tall, gangling and loose armed, he would bring his bat around like a whiplash, finishing with a one hand follow through, and would often bullet one pitch deep to right center and next time up almost knock the third baseman's hat off on the same kind of serve.

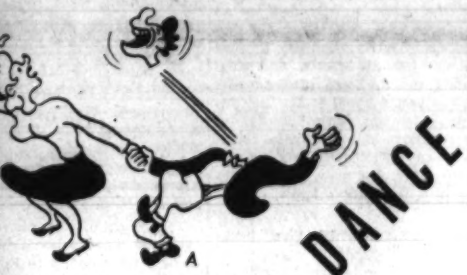
His antics were exaggerated. Actually he never was hit on the head by any fly ball. Baseball writers needed funny copy and in his very first year Babe was an unrelenting outfielder, naturally enough for a converted first baseman. In 1930 and throughout his career after that first season, he was a fleet, often sensational right fielder with a deadly throwing arm of the Mel Ott, Gene Moore type. He was all right, the Babe. And at last reports still had the insiders of the Pacific Coast League playing well back on the grass for fear of getting their heads torn off.

Other Dodger tops while we're on that roster—Johnny Frederick, 53 doubles in 1929; Hi Myers, 23 triples in 1920 (pennant winning year); Dolph Camilli (you remember him), 119 bases on balls in 1938; Pete Reiser, hit by pitcher 11 times last year (though that was hardly his chief claim to fame—Pete was the first rookie to win the National League batting championship); most sacrifices, Jake Daubert, 39 in 1915 (when they played for more runs more often than for the big inning); and putting the modern speedsters to some shame, Jimmy Sheppard, 67 stolen bases in 1903.

On the pitching end, Dazzy Vance won the most games, 28 in 1924. That was the year when the boys won 15 in a row in late August and roared up from fourth place to second to put Flatbush in an uproar before the Giants just squeezed through. The great Dazzy at one time that summer ran through 16 straight victories, and opposing clubs all but conceded games to him by putting in second string hurlers instead of wasting their good pitchers in a lost cause. The big Tennessee would rear back in a spider webbish sort of windup and then explode that fast ball or jagged hook—what are we getting so nostalgic about here, didn't we just win a pennant last year?

Freddy Fitzsimmons has the highest Dodger winning average with his 16 and two record in 1940. But for the best earned run average you have to go back to Jeff Pfeffer and 1916 (the other pennant winning year). Jeff hurled 329 innings and chalked up a mark of 1.91. Vance the great has the most strikeouts with his phenomenal 262 in 1924. And in the matter of shutouts, strangely enough, Dazzy takes a back seat to both his partial contemporary, the spitting, snarling Burrell Grimes in 1918, and last year's Whit Wyatt, both of whom chalked up seven. (In this connection at least thirty one run Vance games can be recalled where the run was unearned, kicked in by inferior infield work.)

That seems to be about all the room here—and we never did get past the Dodger roster, did we?



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MACPHAIL ANNOUNCES DODGER 'V' PROGRAM

SPORTS DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1942

Canadian-Born Battlers:

Peerless Langford and Dixon, Tommy Burns, Delaney, Others

Montreal Maxie Berger, Who Meets Ray Robinson Here Friday Night, Recalls to Mind the Many Great Battlers from North of the Border

Our fighting Allies across the border on our north have produced many fine battlers of all kinds. . . . Canadian fliers are among the best in the world, and so are their prize fighters.

Two of the greatest fighters to come out of Canada were Sam Langford and George Dixon, Negro immortals. . . . Dixon, great featherweight champ was born in Halifax, and Langford was born in Weymouth, Nova Scotia.

The best Canadian in action today is Maxie Berger who takes on undefeated Ray Robinson at the Garden Friday night. . . .

Through the years Canada, despite comparatively small population, has consistently turned out good fighters, some of them champions, many of them near-champions. Tommy Burns, former heavyweight champion, hailed from Hanover, near Windsor. Then there were Jack Delaney, Johnny Coulon, Carl Tremaine, Larry Gains, Jack Renault, Frankie Fleming, Al Forman, Harry Tenney, Frenchy Bellanger, Bobby Leitham, Frankie Martin, Leo Kid Roy, Gilbert Gallant, Mike Ward, Eddie Wenstob, Gene Broseau, Al Delaney (Otto Borchuk), Kid Herman, Charlie Bellanger, Bad News Ebon, Johnny Mendelsohn, Sandy Ferguson, Sonny Jones, Al McCoy, Harry Hurst, Dave Castiloux, Harvey Dubbs.

There was, too, George Leblanche who knocked out Jack (Nonpareil) Dempsey and whose "pivot punch" was thereafter banned from boxing. (Here's how the pivot punch worked: The exponent thereof swung if he missed, the arm came shooting right back with the elbow serving as the weapon. It was a hell of a punch but it was ruled out.)

Maxie Berger probably never heard of the pivot punch but he does have a complete set of offensive weapons, he does right well with the punching in his repertoire, and with the fistic talents at his command he hopes to bring to an end on Friday night the imposing winning streak of Robinson which has now reached 27. He has long sought an opportunity to oppose the speedy Harlemite and now he gets the chance.

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BASKETBALL

Irish May Return for Tourney—CCNY Loses Lyman for Rams

(This edition went to bed too early for results of last night's LIU-Seton Hall, Brooklyn College-Westminster at the Garden. Lester Rodney's slants in tomorrow's paper.)

The Notre Dame basketball team may break with its old restriction on tournaments and come back as one of the Midwestern representatives in the Garden's March National Tourney. Football Coach Frank Leahy, who saw Saturday night's game with NYU, is all in favor of the idea and he's not un-influential at South Bend. A Notre Dame game with LIU or St. Johns would give a better picture for comparison than that with NYU.

CCNY's hopes of getting past tough Fordham tomorrow night and staying in the tourney fight, suffered a slight blow at Buffalo Saturday night when Harvey Losman, returned regular sprained his knee. He may not be ready to start against the Rams, which would put Mike Shinkarik back in the starting

group with Holzman, Phillips, Hertberg and Laub. Hertberg scored 15 points in the victory over Niagara. He's a steady man of All City caliber.

St. Johns, which meets Temple in the opener tomorrow night, has considerable backing as the soundest all round team in the city right now, though whether the Redmen could combat LIU's greater height is debatable. The Temple team will severely test the Brooklynites. Temple has come fast after a shaky start. Among its noteworthy victims have been Rhode Island State, Southern California, NYU, Duke (the latter's only loss) and La Salle.

Individual Court Scoring

(Not including last night's games)		
Holmes, L. I. U.	21	10
Karpowicz, Fordham . . .	14	47
Reenders, L. I. U.	21	46
R. Murphy, Manhattan . .	13	24
Hirsch, Brooklyn	13	29
Braginskie, St. Francis . .	11	24
White, St. John's	10	22
Waxman, L. I. U.	10	11
Agostis, St. Francis . . .	10	28
Lease, St. John's	10	28
Russell, St. Francis	10	28
Baswell, Manhattan . . .	10	12
Holman, C. C. N. Y.	10	25
Lockhead, St. Francis . .	10	13
Davidoff, N. Y. U.	10	12
Levine, St. John's	10	13
Cohen, L. I. U.	10	13
Labor, N. Y. U.	9	20
Gusoff, Brooklyn	12	28
Mullins, Fordham	12	13
Rader, L. I. U.	12	18

Yale Launches Physical Training for All Students

93% of Men Want Year Round Program

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15 (UP).—President Charles Seymour of Yale today announced a compulsory physical training program for the university that includes jiu jitsu, wood-chopping, digging, land-clearing, jumping over low and high objects and scaling of high walls.

Bob Kiputh, swimming coach at the university, will have complete charge of the project, which has as its primary object complete mental and physical development of students for possible service in the armed forces.

About 93 per cent of the student body—which would be approximately 2,900 men—have signified their intention to take the year-round course which is scheduled to start on March 30.

In addition to the manual labor section of the program, special stress will be laid on bodily contact exercises like wrestling and jiu jitsu.

A committee of five men including Kiputh, was formed to direct the program. The other members are Widdy Neal, Ogden Miller, C. W. Mendell and Dr. Orville Rogers.

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WHAT'S ON

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SCHOOL REGISTRATION
BALLROOM CLASSES—Private courses. Registration daily. Morels, 108 4th Ave. (12th St.).

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— and —

William Blake

— On —

"Behind the Nazi Lines"

FRIDAY, FEB. 20th • 8:30 P.M.

IRVING PLAZA

TICKETS: 50c at Bookshops and New Masses, 461 Fourth Ave. Reserve seats for those buying in advance.

To Donate Team, Field to National War Effort Often

Dissatisfied With Official Baseball's Contributions,
Brooklyn Goes Step Further—Coaches and Scouts to Give Instruction

By Scooter

A program which places the Brooklyn Dodgers in the lead in the Victory League was announced yesterday by President Larry MacPhail. The National League champions, not contented with the program for baseball's participation in the war effort as accepted by the major leagues at their recent meeting, have evolved several new planks in their all-out war platform.

"We tried to get the leagues to accept a broader program during the meetings," MacPhail told the sports scribes yesterday. "It would have been better for baseball to have taken collective action instead of each club working out its own policy."

"Ours is to be as broad as possible. We are donating the receipts of at least one home game and one road game to a relief agency. We will cooperate to the full in the purchase and the sale of defense stamps."

"We're going to play as many games for the boys in the Army and Navy as we can find room on our schedule. We're going to take care of 150,000 enlisted men free at Ebbets Field during the season. And we're going to donate the use of Ebbets Field as often as any proper relief agency or war organization needs it."

MacPhail's official statement is as follows:
"Recognizing its obligations and grateful for an opportunity to be of service in this crisis our Directors have adopted the following program for 1942:

(1) The entire receipts for one day at Ebbets Field will be donated to some national service agency. We will also donate our share of the receipts of one road game for the same purpose.

(2) Every individual in the Brooklyn organization from President to last boy will purchase defense bonds and stamps. We expect our club will be 100 per cent in this respect before we open our gates. We will donate facilities of radio accounts of our games—billboards, loud speakers and score cards to help promote the sale of defense bonds and stamps.

(3) We will give (in cooperation with the other major league clubs) three days from our schedule in order that two All-Star games may be played for the Ball and Bat Fund and will pay all expenses of all Brooklyn players accepted. We will also play exhibition games during the training season and during the regular season with camp teams, donating all our receipts, as well as our expenses to camp athletic funds.

(4) We propose to admit to Ebbets Field (under plans to be agreed upon by all New York Clubs) at least 150,000 service men in uniform without charge; and we will make the services of our coaches and scouts and all players available for instruction and such other services as have been requested by the athletic officers and health service of the Army, Navy and civilian defense organizations. We are willing to extend all of our facilities including our field, in cooperation with other industries or organizations assisting in programs of the various service agencies.

The other 16 clubs in our organization will adopt a program similar to the one set forth above.

BROOKLYN BASEBALL CLUB,
By: L. S. MacPhail,
President.

DIMAG HAS SUPPORT

Joe DIMAGGIO has the unanimous support of fans and sports writers in his request for more money than the original Yankee contract has offered—which is the same as last year's, ignoring the fact that a player is paid on the basis of what he accomplished the year before. Joe's accomplishments in 1941 were enough to make him Most Valuable Player in the league.

WHAT'S ON

Syracuse Boxer to Seek
24th Victory in Row

SYRACUSE, Feb. 16.—Loren Schoff, undefeated member of the Syracuse U. boxing team, will seek his 24th consecutive victory in the meet with Virginia here Saturday. Schoff has held the crown in the 145-pound division two years while turning in 16 knockouts. He has the opportunity of being the sixth fighter in the history of the Eastern Intercollegiate to win a title three times. He is on the Orange squad is Sal (Toots) Mirabito, full-back on the grid team, who was undefeated last winter in the unlimited class.

Our basketball fan friend MF caught the Inter-collegiate the other night and asks us to put in a word about Carl Fields, Negro relay star of the St. Johns team who ran a gorgeous race to beat Fordham's Campbell in the 600 and later handed over a ten yard lead to his anchor man in the mile relay with a quarter that must have been about 47.9

CAMILLI SIGNS FOR \$20,000

Dolph Gets \$4,000
Raise Over
Last Year

Dolph Camilli, the man who won the National League pennant for the Dodgers, and who was chosen as the league's most valuable player, gets a \$4,000 increase over last season. He signed a contract for \$30,000 yesterday at the New Yorker Hotel, following a conference with Larry MacPhail.

Joe DiMaggio, consecutive hitting champion and the American League's all-star player, has not been offered an advance by President Edward G. Barrow of the Yankees, it is reported.

Joe is still unsigned.

Giants Open in High Spirits

Ott Optimistic As Men
Pour Into Miami
Training Camp

The first Giant training camp under the leadership of popular Mel Ott opened yesterday in Miami, Florida, with hopes for a successful season higher than they have been in the last five years.

While the full squad was still pouring into the sun-soaked Florida resort from all parts of the country, Ott was very optimistic about the chances of his rejuvenated Giants.

Mel believes he can muster the strongest batting power in the league in the persons of Johnny Mize, Harry Danning, Hank Lieber and himself. . . . But the popular little slugger is short of pitchers and is casting around for another starter.

Mel may swing a trade for a starter, but if he can't get one he will try to bring along one of the many rookie hurlers who are up from the minors, among them being Hugh East, Harry Feldman from Jersey City, Dave Koza and Tom Sunkel.

The top of the Giant batting order will boast two of the speediest men in the league, Billy Werber as lead-off man, and Johnny Rucker in the important No. 3 spot. . . .

Russo Invests in Boxer

Marius Russo, the stylish southpaw flinging ace of the Yanks has just invested \$2,500 in a half share of Joey Iannotti's fight contract. . . . Russo, who is a childhood friend of the speedy lightweight, is a rabid fight fan, attending the battles at the Garden regularly.

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